A Compendious NARRATIVE OF *The late Troubles in* ENGLAND.

OR,

Elenchus *Englished.*

First, written in Latin by an Anonymus, *for the information of Forreners,*

AND,

Now, don into English, for the behoof and pleasure of our Countrey-men.

Posterior qui sequitur. Fabius Quinctilianus.

Printed in the Yeare, 1652.

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The Translatour's *Address*, *to the* Candid Reader.

READER,

Is the *Comparison* of an ingenious *Gentl'eman*, *Translations* (sai'th He) *are like the wrong side of a Turky-Carpet, which is wont to be ful of thrums and knots, and nothing so even, as the right-side.* If, then, in this my present *Version* (wherin I have (notwithstand-

ſtanding) *Efforted* my-ſelf, to have the Engliſh moſt genuin and *round*) there ſhold occur any phraſe, a little *undelicat* or grating to the *curious* and more-*purg'd* ear (and the great *Latin Oratour*, inſtructing his *Oratour-Candidat*, tels us, *Aurium judicium eſt ſuperbiſſimum*) I can, forthwith, *inſconce* my-ſelf, within the patronage of the precedent *Reſemblance*, and, ſo, ſecure me from the rigour of their over-*diſtrict ſentence*.

If I incur your cenſure, Reader, for uſing (and, that, in ſom frequencie) words, that, for their *Latin* (or *French*) *Origin*, may ſeem to need an inter-

preter;

preter; 'twas don (without al dissembling) to the end that my Translation might not appear too flat and *spungie*, having observ'd the most *depredicated* Autours of the times writing in the same *vein*. Beside, I put it upon my accompt, the *majority* of my Readers, would be neither Women, nor *single sol'd* English-men.

For the sence of the excellent Autour, (a mater, that *imports* most) I hold a strong hope, it hath not *fled* me, at-al, but that I have kep't it intire. Himself (if he livs) can best *arbitrat* that His much-estimed Name, I could never inform my self of, any

neerer, than within four Persons. But, how-so-e're he cals him-self, I trust, he wil, no-waie, disrelish this *not-uningenuous* attempt upon his work, and, if (not impossible) I have, any-where, less-reach't his *conceptions* (though I have very carefully weighed every syllable) he wil favourab'lie connive at the *lapses* of a wel-men't (although, perhaps, over-forward) Essaie.

Having, thus far, expres's'd my-self, to *preamble*, farther, would be but (by *interteining* you, thus, with this courser antepast) an uncivil *deteining* of you; far choicer *viands expecting you.*

For

For close, then; if *in contemplation* of this poor piece of industrie, you shal, in your *Litanie*, or other your *Applications* to Heaven, vouchsave me a mention, and recommend me to our commun Assertour, 'tis al, I ask, and shal accompt my-self (amply,) therby rewarded. *Fare-wel.*

But the neglect of the Gods, which now possesses the Age, was not yet entred into the World, neither did every man by interpretations, shape Oaths and Laws to him-self, but rather accomodated his maners to them.

Virgil.

——Rege incolumi, mens omnibus una est:
Amisso, rupere fidem; constructaque mella
Diripuere ipsæ, & crates solvere favorum.

Their King b'ing safe, they, al, one mind retein:
B'ing lo'st, they friendship break, them-selvs, amaign,
Dissolv their combs, their crowded honey drain.

Proph. Hos. chap. 10. ver. 34.
For now they shall say, we have

have no King, because we feared not the Lord, What then should a King doe to us? They have spoken words, swearing falsly in making a Covenant: Wherefore I will bring against them as it were the Heads of noysome serpents, the Judgment of Iyes upon the bounds of their fields.

Jer. chap. 12. ver. 1, 2.

Righteous art thou, O Lord, when I plead with thee: yet let me talk with thee of thy Judgements: Wherefore doth the way of the wicked prosper? wherefore are al they happie that deal very treacherously? thou hast planted them, yea they have taken roote: they grow, yea they bring fourth fruit, thou art neere in their mouth, but farre from their reines.

A TABLE OF The late Troubles in *England*.

THE Kingdom of ENGLAND enjoying no other, than the Autority of *King* from the utmost memorie of its Annals (although divided into many *Kingdoms*, shall I say, or *Camps*) could not breath from intestin Commotions, or incursions of forreners, before such time as it betook it-self into the obedience & protecti-

The Autority of King among the English;

In the hands of one Monarch;

on of one Monarch.

for abov a thousand yeares ; From that time, after, for abov a thousand yeers, a continued series of Kings reigned, with *Supremest* Autority. Forthwith the *People* were taken with such a lov and observance of one Prince, that they easily judged, he would

and He hereditarie, be best and most worthy the Government, who was nighest in blood allyed to the King and thought fit by no other than the merit of Birth and hereditarie Right of succession to commit the Rule of affairs to him, that was born unto not that sued for't. The *Royal* how-much-soever-*Infant* is presently *Surrogated* into the Throne of his deceased *Antecessour*, no otherwise than into his cradle. Of this som immortality-as-'t-were reigning, the Laws boast in-

a nd never fayling. maner, *That the King of England never dyes.*

The *Solemnityes* of *Inaugu-ration* and *Paction*, which are used to him farther, shew at-length, not make the *Prince*; or els admonish them respe-ctivly of their mutual dutyes, and having received each of other pledges of their faith, *Knit* their affections together; fith, neither the Ceremonies of Coronation prorogued any while, derogat ought from the Regal Autority, nor from the performance of his com-mands.

That He by Stipu-lation and Coronati-on-Solem-nityes is shew'n to the People.

Ney, according to antient custom, Al Subjects, *Sans* ex-ception, are bound to take an *Oath* (as they cal it) of *Allege-ance* to the Prince not yet as inaugurated; and to the in-tent that a double Religion of obeying might be added to their duty, another *Oath* (of *Supremacy*) is afterwards, to be taken to the King.

That al His Sub-jects take an Oath to Him, both of Allege-ance and Supremac-cy.

I must, here be fain to deprecat the Reader's *Nauſey*, if, in the very ent'rance of the Storie, I preſently divert to declare the *King*'s *Prerogativs*, the *Parliament's Privileges*, and the *People's Libertyes*, a Thing (I fear) wil be nauſeous to my Countrey-men, but for the out-landiſh Reader (for whoſe information I write theſe things) as, alſo, for the work we now *go* withal, in a maner neceſſary; for, otherwiſe, it wil not appear, what Rights of whom were violated, or kep't.

The King's Prerogativs, or cheif Insigns of Majeſty, and the Regal Rights which belong to the King alone.

First, how much power the *King* hath over the Lives and Fortunes of his *Subjects* (and truly, He hath very much) by this you wil underſtand, in that they acknowledg their *Inheritances* received from the *King*, either by mediat, or immediat *hold*, that-is-to-ſay that

they they hold al their lands & possessions, as many as they possess, either in *Soccage* or by *Knight's-service*, being inriched more by the benefit of the King, than of Fortune.

That al lands and Possessions be derived from Him;

Therefore, al their Goods flowb ack to the *Kings* Exchequer, as to their Ocean, as often as the Succession of Heirs fails, or the Owners deservedly fal from their right be *Felonie*, *Murder*, or *Treason*.

return to Him.

Al the care of *Orphans* and *Idiots* (that He may rightfully be called the *Father of his Countrey*) as, also, their Revenu's belong to the King. Ney, by the antient Laws, without His privity, it was not safe for them, without incurring a heavy censure to contract, Matrimonie.

That He have the care of Wards, and

That further, what is to be given to *Cesar*, might appear

the power of coyning Money.

from the *Coyn*, the mater, form, ſtandart, and valu of money, that is to be coyned i varied according to the *King'* pleaſure.

That He beſtow Honours, Societies and Offices;

From the *Regal* Diadem a rays of Honours beam foorth, al *Tit'les* and *Privileges* iſſu, *So-cities* and *Incorporations* of Men are conſtituted. The *Admiral Chancellour, Threaſurer, Judge of the Kingdom, Sheriffs, Juſtices*

Which are to be managed in His name alone.

enter not on their offices, but a the *King*'s appointment, and i the *King*'s ſole name, they ſend abroad among'ſt the Peop'le, a their *Commiſſions*, *Writs*, and *Decrees*; neither do any under take the office of Magiſtrat, be fore-ſuch-time-as they have en gaged their faith to the *King* by the *Religion* of an *Oath*; leſt the *King* receiv any detriment, or they, in-any-wiſe, fail, to exe cute their Charge diligently and faithfully.

This

This, besides the *King*, belongs to none; to determin touching *Peace* and *War*; moreover, to set-up *Militarie Disciplin* according-to His pleasure, and discretion, not any prescript of Laws; to order the *Militia* whether by *Sea* or *Land*, to the-intent that being always on watch for the defence of the Commonwealth, he might have in a readiness, wherwithal to suppress domestic seditions, and repuls forren assaults. *In contemplation* herof, He hath power to make *Musters*, to repair the *Forts* and *Castels* (with which maritim defences, in the *deepest* peace, is *England* no less invironned, than with the Sea) as, also, to rig the *Navy* as-oft'-as need requires these things, and set it foorth; To place *Lieutenants* and *Governours* over them. Yea, the

In warlike maters.

Power of the Sword belongs, peculiarly, to the ſame hand, the Scepter is to be ſway'd by, in-ſomuch-as-that if any-one ſhold chance to take up arms, for the defence of the *King* Him-ſelf (if-ſo-be without the *King's* command) he becoms guilty of *high-Treaſon*, even by ſo Doing, nor may he paſs unpuniſhed, unleſs he ſhal afterwards obtein the *Kings* pardon.

In Eccleſiaſtical, likewiſe.

Neither hath He any narrower bounds of Power in *Eccleſiaſtical* affairs, than in *Civil*. For, from ſuch time, as, the *Pope of Rome* being *outed*, the Church was reduced within the compaſs of the *Kingdom*, and the *long-reluctant Clergy* were reckon'd to the Subjects, then, at-length, began the *King* to be Keeper of both Tab'les, and ſo, as He, always, really was, was again acknowledged *Supreme*

preme Lord, as wel in *Eccleſiaſtical* as *Civil* maters, and by the Laws ordeined as 't were the Kingdom's *chief-Biſhop*; in promoting Biſhops, conferring Dignityes, enjoyning Faſts, in giving order for the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church (yet, not without the advice of His Clergy, in the buſineſs) He hath now, of-a-long-time, exerciſed Sacred power.

He hath, likewiſe, ſo much power over the Laws (however bound to obſerv the Laws) that He is wont, ſomtimes, to mitigat their rigour, according-to equity and conſcience, to pardon Delicts, to pronounce Law, in caſes definned by no Law, and of-himſelf to paſs ſentence theron. Laſtly, (I relate nothing raſhly, here, but al upon the credit of Lawers) in one (*King*) you

He moderats the rigour of the Laws;

and determins in things undefined.

may find the Life, Head, and Autority of al maters transacted in England.

He chuseth His privy-Counsillers.

Nevertheless, for-asmuch-as the *King* of *England* could not be like Hundred-handled *Briareüs*, or the Sun, that with its one ey surveys al things, it hath been the custom, without the envy of any man, to chuse *Counsellers*, whom, and how many He thought good, selected-out of the *Barony*, *Bishops*, *Judges of the Kingdom*, and *Gentry*, for participatours of His troubles and cares.

He, that hath, once, ascended the Throne, is never conventable before any Judicature:

After these *Insigns of most Sacred Autority*, what shal I affirm that, not English, ney, not humane practice, *That the King should be brought to tryal*, matie, to the *King's Tribunal*; and punished by the sword, Himself alone bears; the *King* (I say,) whom the Law, with exceeding gayety, vants,

That

That He cannot once dye. Ther's no need of this-so-great inhumanity and tyranny on the *King's* Perſon, to reſtrein the exorbitancie of Rule; but, what-ſoever, in the adminiſtration of the Government, is acted either contrarie to the Laws of the Land, or not to the good of the Peop'ls, al is transferred on His *Officers*, to receiv its puniſhment. For, neither proceeded that ſaying from any *adulation* in the Law, but from the higheſt equity, *The King can never er, or do any man wrong.* In-aſmuch-as upon His *Miniſters* and *Counſillers* (to whom, as of-duty, it perteins to admoniſh the *Prince*, or in His uniuſt commands to *detrect* their ſervice, or, laſtly, to reſign their office, rather than to obey Him, when He commands ought contrarie to the Laws) al the *Fault*, aswel-

as being ſuch an One, whom the Law affirms, *That He cannot er, or wrong any man.* As by His Miniſters He offends, ſo likewiſe, is He puniſh't.

wel as *Puniſhment*, is both wont, and ought to be derived.

The Heir of the Kingdom,

Yea, with ſuch ſolicitude do the *Laws* provide for the *Prince's* ſafety, to whom it apperteins to maintein thoſe *Laws*, that even the next *Heir to the Kingdom*, what-ſoever crime he ſtood guilty of, whil'ſt he was a Privat Perſon, with whatſoever *Suit* or *Accuſation* he was entangled, yet by the death of his *Predeceſſour* (as it were by a *certain expiation*) He is exemted from al guilt and puniſhment, and, once, aſcending the Throne, by his very-ſo doing, is quit from the Judicatorie. Him that holds the rains of the Kingdom, this alone ſuffices for a bridle, *That He exſpects God a revenger.*

By the death of his Predeceſſour is, *ipſo facto*, free'd from al fault and puniſhment.

Neither is it lawful

Neither may the *King* in England rule as He liſts, ſpoil

His

His Subjects, or by his own ſolitarie Autority enact and abrogat Laws; but, as according to the preſcript of the Laws, thoſe very Flowers of abſolute power are to be managed, ſo, alſo, He hath no mean *Rights of Empire*, incommune with the *People*, that ſo the communicated Autority of Rule, might the more readily gain the *obſequencie* of the Subjects.

for Him to rule as he pleaſes.

What Privileges belong to the Parliament.

For aſmuch as to the *making and abrogating Laws*, and the reſcuing them, from the ambiguous ſnares of fraud, by *explanation*, to the raiſing of Money (as oft'-as need requires) extraordinarily; furtheremore, to the *legitimation* of *Baſtards*, *endenization* of *Forreners*, *changing and dividing rights of Poſſeſſions*, the *confirming Religion* firſt conformed by a *Synod*, to the word

To make and repeal Laws.

Raiſ Money.

To impoſe God's worſhip on al.

word of God, by *Sanctions*, the proportioning Weights and Measures, and the like, it is requisit (leſt the *Peop'le* ſhold ſeem to under-go any thing of more than uſual burden, without their own advice and *doings*) that the counſels and votes of Parliament be added, which is the *ſupreme Court of England*, and with the King, next unto God, *A certain Omnipotence in this our Engliſh World.*

To ſee-to weights and meaſures.

The Parliament of England, with

The *PARLIAMENT* is a Convention of the Eſtates of the Kingdom, aſſembled by the King, of the Biſhops, Peers, Peop'le's Commiſſioners; wherof the King is Head; who, never-theleſs, ſit in two Senat-houſes or chambers, a higher, namely, and a lower.

The Upper Hous, or Aſſembly herof.

The *Higher Hous* (which is called the *Hous of Peers*) the *Biſhops* and *Peers* (namely, *Dukes*

Dukes, *Marquiſes*, *Earls* and *Barons*) do ſit, together-with whom ſit the *Judges of the Law*, who are entertained there, to give their advice, not voice.

The Lower. The *Lower*, (which we call alſo the *Hous of Commons*) is conſtituted of *Knights of the Shire*, *two* elected throughout every ſhire of the Kingdom, and of Cityes and Incorporations, *one* or more Burgeſſes, according to the proportion and uſage of the place, choſen thither by the more commendable ſort of men, and grac'd with the *majority* of voices.

The Day and Place of Aſſembly are appointed by the King as alſo adjourned by him, removed elſ-whither, and at His pleaſure wholy the meeting is diſſolved.

The Day and Place of Aſſembly are aſſignd by the King. They are aſſembled by the King's Writs.

The *Lords* indeed, or *Peers* are called togethee by *Writs* particularly

particularly transmitted them from the King's own hand; but the rest the Sherif of every County or Shire, or Major of every City, having therto received a Writ from the King out of Chancery, acquainteth, That within a certain day, the King would have an Election made of the abov mention'd Knights and Burgesses; which the Sherif, or Major take care to see performed, in the most commodious time and place.

The antient form of the Writ to the Lords.

The King's Writ to the Lords or Peers, runs thus: *CHARLS* by th Grace of God, &c. *To the most Reverend Father in Christ*, &c. (so He styles the Bishops,) *Cousin*, (if He speaks to the Peers.) *For as much as by the advice of Our Council, upon som difficult and urgent affairs, Us, and the state and defence of our Kingdom*

of

of England, and the Church of England concernant, We have ordeined, that Our Parliament be held at Westminster, &c. *and there to Consult and Treat With you, and the rest of the Prelats, Nobles and Heads of Our said Kingdom of England We strictly charge and commend You, on your faith and lov* (if the Writ be sent to the Bishops) *by your fealty and Allegeance* (if to the Peers) *Wherein you stand bound to Us, that, considering the difficulty of the said affairs, and the dangers imminent, laying aside Whatsoever excuse, you be personally present, on the said day and place, with Us and the rest of the Prelats, Nobles, and Heads, to Treat and giv your advice, touching the said affairs: and this, as you tender Us, and Our Honour, and the safety of Our afore said Kingdom, and holy Church, and Dispatch of*

the

the sai'd affairs, may you, in no-wise omit (if He writes to the Bishops) *to warn the Dean and Chap'ter of your Church, and the whole Clergy of your Diocese, That the same Dean, and Arch-Deacons in their proper Persons, and the sai'd Chap'ter by one, and the same Clergy by two sufficient Substitutes, having plenary and sufficient power from the sai'd Chap'ter and Clergy, be personally present on the afore-said day and place, to consent to those things, which, then and there, by the favour of the Divine Clemencie, shall happen to be ordeined, by the commune advice of Our Kingdom.* Witness Our-self, &c.

To the Commons, or Members of the Lower Hous.

The other Writ to the Sherifs and Majors [illegible]tyes and Corporations, is, thus, in these express words. *The KING to his Sherif greeting. For-as-much*

much by the advice and consent of Our Council (and so go's-on, as abov) and, there, to Confer and Treat with the Prelats, Peers, and Heads of Our Kingdom, We strictly charge and command you, That by Proclamation made in your Shire, upon the receipt of this Our Writ, for holding a Parliament, on the day and place afore-sai'd, you cause two Knights, with swords by their sides, the most sufficient and discreet of the Shire afore-sai'd, and of every City of that County two Citizens, and of every Borough two Burgesses, of the most discreet, and sufficient to be freely and indifferently chosen by such as shal be present at the Proclamation, according to the forme of the Statutes, on that behalf set-forth and provided, and the names of the sai'd Knights, Cityzens and Burgesses to be inserted in certain

certain Indentures, to be drawn
between you and them, that shal
be present at such Election, whe-
ther the persons, so chosen, be
present or absent; and them to
com, at the same day & place. So
that the said Knights have ful
and sufficient power for them-
selvs, and the communalty of
the afore-said Shire, and the
said Citizens and Burgesses
for themselvs, and the commu-
nityes of the Cityes and Boroughs
afore said, respectively, from
the same, to do, and consent to
such things, as, then and there,
shal happen (by God's assistance)
to be ordeined, by the common
Advice of Our Kingdom, con-
cerning the affairs afore-said,
so that through want of such
power, or by reason of improvi-
dent Election of the Knights,
Cityzens and Burgesses afore-
said, the fore-said affairs, in
any case, remain not undon. Not-
withanding

Withstanding, We wil not, that you or any other Sherif of Our Kingdom, in-any-wise, be chosen.

The maner of Convening.

These things duly performed, according-to the *punctilio's* of the Laws, on the day appointed; they meet, at the Church, first, then, at the Parliament-Houses, going-on-order in their robes, and with a solemn gate, perfectly such, as might increas in the Peop'le the authority of their sitting.

The King in the Upper Hous declares the causses of their Assembling.

Then, the *KING* ent'ring the *Upper Hous*, either in His own person, or by the mouth of His Chancellour, fals-to declare the weighty causses of their Assembling, *in contemplation* whereof, He greatly desired to have the advice of grave-wise men, to-the-intent that they might communicat their counsils (in doubtful matters, most

most certain ;) That him-self be present at these Consultations, but only as-often-as He sees-good ; ther's no necessity after *this*, unless in the end of the Session, that He may add the strength and force of Laws to their results.

Each particular Member of the Lower Hous takes an Oath of Allegeance to the King,

The *Knights*, *Cityzens*, and *Burgesses* in the *Lower Hous* are, man-by-man, called-foorth by their names, by some-one delegated by the King for that Imployment : and each is made to take the *Oath of Allegeance*, in these words : *I wil keep true Faith and Allegeance to Charls, by the Grace of God of England &c. King, His Heirs, and Successours : Him and them I wil defend to my utmost strength, and with the hazard of my life and fortunes, against al conspiracies and attempts against His Person, Crown and Dignity.*

But

But, left any being advanced so high into participation of the Government, and *consortship* of Imperial seats with the King, shold forget him-self to be a Subject, the better to contein him in his duty, there is fur-added the *Oath of Supremacy*, whos (know'n) words are these. *I* A. B. *do profess and declare in my conscience, that the King's Majesty is the onely supreme Governour of this Realm, and other Dominions subject to him, as, also, of al, aswel persons, as things, aswel Ecclesiastical, as Civil; and that, therfore, no forren, either Prince, or Prelat, either State, or Petentat, either hath or ought to have, in this Kingdom, any maner of jurisdiction, power, superiority, preheminence, autority, whether Ecclesiastical, or Civil. And therfore, I do publickly and openly reject and renounce,* and of Supremacy.

al

al maner of forren Jurisdictions, Powers, Superiorityes, Prehemi- nences and autorityes what- soever, that I shal always be- du faith and allegeance to th King's Majesty, His Heirs, an lawful succeſſours, and (as far- in me lyes) shal assist and defen- al and every the Jurisdictions Privileges, Preheminences an Autorities Whatsoever, either granted, or belonging to th King's Majesty, His Heirs an Succeſſours, or united and an- nexed to the Imperial Crown o this Realm, &c. Furthermore I promiſs, that I do not beleev that the Pope or any other power, can lawfully depose the King, or absolv me from the obligation o this Oath.

They chuse a Speaker, whom they accompany to the King,

Their minds, amid'st these solemnities of new Honour thus, *obligu'd* to their dutyes, they chuse a *Speaker*, whom they, al, accompany to the King;

Whos

whose Election they desire Him praying Him to
to ratifie; which the King, for- ratifie the
the most part, cheerfully Election;
yields to. Which don, the
Speaker in his own, and of the
whole Hous of Commons
name, gives thanks, and be-
seeches, *That the Lower Hous*
may with his good leav, use and that
their Privileges, and the free- He would
dom of debating; That if any one, not be
in the debate of whatsoever angry with
matter, shal deliver his opinion some- such as
what more earnestly, the King's speak free-
Majesty would vouchsafe not to ly.
take it il, nor be angry therefore,
that they may have accesse to the
King's Majesty, or Higher Hous,
as oft as maters require; which
leav being granted, they are
dismissed.

Both Houses have free li- The manner of Debating and communicating Votes 'twixt both Houses.
berty, to debate of maters
propounded by the King, or
touching making and abro-
gating Laws, and to determin,

to commit to writing, whi
to be transmited to eac
Other by Messengers. Where
if, upon debate had, the
ensu an assent by their vote
the consent is noted on the t
of the Bil, in this form
mong'st the Lords, *Les Sei*
neurs ont assentés; among
the Commons, this, *Les Co*
munes ont assentés. But, if th
differ, both Houses, n
seldom, meet, or els princip
persons chosen out of them,
confer together, in a comm
dious place for their meetin
which they call the *pain*
Chamber. There, the Co
mons *standing, and uncover*
with great observance rec
the Lords *covered and sittin*
and, there, they break ea
others meanings; which,
they chance to discord, (
somtimes it fals out) the b
finese coms to nothing; b

Of meeting when need requires.

f they agree, they represent it o the King; which if he, also, llows, he writes, *Le Roy le ent*; by which, as by a soul nfused into the body, it re- eivs life, and becoms an ffectuall law, forthwith to be romulgated to the people. ut, when the King refuses to pprov such things, as are ffer'd to Him, He is wont to rite on the top of the leaf, *e Roy S'avisera*; sometimes, e denyes *in terminis*, which, herupon, are reputed dash't.

Of confirming Votes, by the King's consent to becom Laws.

Or rejecting them.

But *sacred maters* (which ore neerly require the Royal ares) the King lightly permits ot to be handled by *Parliaments* t *Synods*; unless (it may be) the end they may have the rce of Laws from Parliamentarie Autority, which they nnot so fully obtein from eir Divine verity. The *Deans*, *rch-Deacons*, *Procuratours*, *for*

In an Ecclesiastical Synod, what things debated.

(It is made up of Deans,

Arch-Deacons, and Proxyes, or Delegats sent from the whole Clergy.)

the Chap'ters, as, also, for ever *Arch Deaconry*, the forme being delegated by the *suffr ges* of the *Prebendaries*, the of the *Ministers*, meet in place assigned to debu touching them, where havin first chosen a *Prolocutour*, the name of the Clergy th determin concerning *Heads Religion*, *Ceremonies*, a other maters belonging to t *Church*; as, also, granting *Subsidies* to the King. Wh *Results*, notwithstanding, a not obtruded on the *secula* to be observed with the Aut rity of Laws, untill (as is abo sai'd) they be allowed by t assent of *King* and bo *Houses*. It hath been so s verely *provided* by our King that Civil hands should n intermeddle in these affai that our Chronicles relate, ho that Queen *Elizabeth* lange exp

Yet their Results obtein not the force of Laws without the consent of the King and Parliament.

expostulated with the Parliament, for that they had appointed a Fast without her advice, and were not restored to Her favour, but upon obtainment of Pardon.

Both Houses (that we may revert to the Autority of Parliament) have, respectively, their peculiar Privileges.

The Privileges, or Rights of the Higher Hous.

To the *Higher Hous* belongs this *province*, not-only to giv their *Counsils*, and to assist in making *Laws*, but, like-wise, to exercise the power of *Judicature*, and, so, of imposing *Oaths*; especially, in the more-weighty cases; as, namely, in the *corruption of Judges & Magistrats & in last appeals*, which, yet, to bring back to *examen*, without the *King's permission* and *Patent*, the Lawyers say, is *preterlegal*; neither is it the custom to do so, unless the Judges of the Laws sitting-by.

Of the lower.

The Hous of Commons hav
the privileges of *supplicatin*
and craving Right, or els th
Accuſer's part, never chalenge
to it-ſelf the office of *Jud*
ſave within their own *Wal*
and on their proper *Member*
and that extended no farther
than penalty of Impriſonmen
or Mulct. So far were they
by antient cuſtoms, from
giving ſentence (that I ſay no
of Death) in the name of th
People, even on the meanes
varlet, that they, never, arro-
gated to them-ſelvs any Righ
of preſſing an *Oath*. Yea, ther
is a Statute extant among
the Rolls, wherein the *Hous o*
Commons humbly craving, ſu
ing that Parliamentarie Judi-
cature belongs to the King an
Lords, and not to the Commons
unleſs by the grant of th
King, in their favour, it woul
pleaſe the King's Majeſty, That
they

ey might not be obliged, con-
ary to customs, to giv judg-
ent. The King forth-with
ees them from that burden,
nd commands That the power
f Parliamentarie judicature
elong, in future, to the King
nd Hous of Lords onely. Be-
de that one thing, in making
f Statutes, or granting Ayds,
nd cessing the Peop'le, unless,
t any time, it seem good to the
King's Majesty, to require their
peculiar advice or assent, for
he expediting of maters, con-
ducing, in commune, to the
Kingdom's good.

Yea, if any doubt or controversie, touching *the Election of the Members of the Lower Hous*, had been *sprung*, it, hertofore, wont to be determined, not by the *Commons in their own Hous*, but by the *Lords in the Higher Hous*, or by the *Judges in the King's*

Chancerie. Yea, if any of the
had departed from the Hou
ſes, not having firſt obtein
the leav of the King and bot
Houſes, he was convente
before the *King's Counci*
Tab'le, or King's Bench, to un
der go the penalty of his ne
lect of duty, and was no
puniſhed at the diſcretion o
his own Hous. This, farther
(that we may return to ſpea
of Privileges) is peculiar to th
Hous of Commons, that They
firſt, debate and determin o
levying money on the Peo
p'le.

Whence grew the admira
ble temperament of our *Mo*
narchie, wherin the *King*,
Parliament, and *Peop'le*, in the
adminiſtration of affaires, have
their proper parts; but ſo
refracted, and duly *corrected*,
that the *Common-wealth* may
find the peculiar benefit, but
not,

not, *like wise*, harm of each. For, al the *Kings prerogativ*, which invests him with the supreme autority, and the sword, is, to this intent, that He may have sufficient power, wherwith to vindicat the Laws from the factions of the *Grands*, and popular tumults; whil'st, in-the-mean-time, the *Nobles*, with that *chief-Autority*, wherwith they are vested of *Judicature* and *Legislation*, put a-curb, on-one-hand, to the *Kings* Tyranny (if He, anyway, *extravagat*) on-the-other, to the tumultuating *Populace*: and in-*semblable*-maner, the *People*, by that their power of accusing, whom they please, and of granting, or denying moneys, are in a sufficient capacity, to retrench the licentiousnes of the *Nobility*, and of the *King's Counsellors*, and *break* the *Prince's* impe-

impetuous encroaching on the public.

The provision of the Laws, that the Members may debate freely, and without fear.

The Laws have exceeding solicitously provided, that the freedom of voting and debating be not, in any-wise, *disfeatured*, through fear, or the insolencies of naughty persons. In-somuch-as they severely prohibit, any to walk-through the Court, or the very precincts of the Houses, with a sword by his side, or armed with any other weapon whatsoever, lest he causs impression of fear, or *minish* the reverence of the place. Yea, the *Members of Parliament*, as, likewise, their necessary servants were wont, during the Parliament, to be exempted from the apprehension or violent hands of Sergeants, for debt, or offences of but a *meaner alloy*.

But the same also limited.

But *no Privilege of Parliament may extend immunity from* [illegible] *ordinari*

ordinarie proces of Justice, to such, as are guilty of Murder, breach-of-peace, or Felonie. Yea, if it chance, that, through *inadvertencie*, the *Magistrat* or *Sergeants attach* any of the Commons, or their Servants, he may not be freed, but by a Writ (the Case being, first, heard) out of the King's Chancerie.

So greatly, heretofore, were both Houses wont to contein themselves within the bonds of Modestie, that if any had somwhat-inconsiderately offended against received customs, or spoken of the King more saucily, then was fit, he was fain to expiat the offence with condign punishment of the fault, each Hous, respectively, exacting the penalty of their own Members. The modestie of Parliament.

Seldom like-wise, and not but upon weighty causses In what honour Kings would

were wont to hold the Parliament.

would *Kings* do ought, which might create offence to so venerable an *Assembly*. However it hath so fallen-out, that *Excellent Princes*, upon too great provocations, have sharply reprehended the whole *Senat*, and som-times required the punishment som of the Members convented before to *Judges of the Kingdom*; others they have imprisoned, fined and put to death somtimes.

Nevertheless, upon occasion given, they chastise them.

The happiness of the Kingdom, under this Government.

By these antient customs, and men stood the *English State*, and flourished for many ages by-past, being happy at-home, renowned abroad, untill too-much felicity, (such is the condition of Morcality) introduced luxurie and a *Colluvies* of vices, Pride, Ambition, contemt of things Divine and Humane, whence grew a great Itch, through

mutual

mutual emulation and envie, to *ravage* other mens things; and rather to trample-under-foot King, Religion, and Laws, than to observ the same.

Of-late il-disposed persons (and they but very-few-at-first) insinuated them-selvs into the Lower Hous, and being greedy of Innovations, arrogated to them-selvs unheard-of privileges, thrust them-selvs into busineſſes, busied them-selvs, even where it nought behoved, entangled them-selvs with cares, which, haply, they were insufficient for, railed very insolently, at-length, also, encroached upon the King's power, called-into-question the *maritim Customs* (which, before, the Kings of England continually enjoyed,) lastly, forbad them to be pay'd to the King; ney, with their draw'n swords *out-raged* their own

The seeds of the Commotions, sowed by certain Members of the Hous of Commons, what they were.

own *Speaker*, even within t
wals of the Lower Hou
trampling-on their anti
modeſtie, and al reverenc
the King's Majeſty, the m
ſacred cuſtoms of the Ki
dom, and Privileges of t
Houſer.

Hence grew mutual ſuſpicion's 'twixt the King and Parliament.

Hence aroſe mutuall grud
es, hence *mmbrages*; that t
King went about to retren
the Freedom of *Parliament*
Houſes to derogat from t
King's Majeſtie: in *contem*
plation herof, the King put t
end to one, or two Parli
ments, ſooner, than ma
could have wiſhed, (and, y
not without the examples
his predeceſſours) chaſtiſing t
petulcity of ſom certain pe
ſons with impriſonment, an

The King diſſolvs it.

Is not haſty to ſummon a new one.

deferring, for ſom while, afte
to call a new Parliament, to
the intent thoſe Spirits migh
be *conjured* down, and the
migh

...e learn to bring with ...n, in future, greater mode- ... and *sadness* to so grave ...ncils.

...But, hence those restless and ...st crafty persons *catch* a ...re-specious occasion, to ...use their leaven throughout ...gland, They cry out, every- ...ere, *That Religion was upon ... perishing hanck, public liber- ...was under-going its fatality, ... Laws were in extreme dan- ...r*, and are in hopes, that ... would *sink* with credulous ...rsons, and such as with a ...rward ear, hearken after in- ...vations, and detractions of ...ch, as are in higher Power; ...e Kings Majestie they aspers ...ith reproches, as *Uxorious*, ...ak, inclined to Popery, ...ovetous, and if there be any ...ther name odious to the *Volge*; ...l things don by Him with ...xcellent advice they reduce,

Whence sprang occasion of provoking the Populace against the King.

load

load with ſuſpicions, and wreſt to the worſe ſens; they *tragically* aggravat His *infortunities* and ſlips; and unworthily upbraid Him, even with His advers fortune it-ſelf.

The condition of the Kingdom, nevertheleſs is, moſt flouriſhing.

Amid'ſt ſo many complaints and clamours, if you inquire what *material* miſchief happen'd, the ſtate of *great-Britain* abides ſtil, in its own (if not a more-flouriſhing condition. Sumptuous edifices are reared on-every-ſide, public, and privat, for ſhew, and even for *luxe*; The Merchandiſe, every day, greater, than other, and more-gainful, had, now, enlarged the bounds of its countrey into both the *Indies*; herin onely unhappy, that, with riches, they made *importation* from far of forren vices. Add to this, the Arts flouriſh in the Univerſities, in the Courts, in the Shops no-where in a more

ſplendid

Splendid Equipage; the inhabitants grow wealthy, never more proud. Justice is administred according-to the prescript of the Laws; neither is any deprived-of estate or life, but by the lawful judgment of such, as shold hold these most dear, twelv-men of the neighbour-hood: al matters of the Kingdom were in such maner administred, that they seemed to have conspired the public good; save, that they could not repress the insolencie occasioned by this too-great felicity; save, that, likewise, (which truly may not be dissembled) the *Dye* of War had *fallen* unluckily *abroad*, we being, of-a-long-while, unexperienced, and the provoked Populace complained, That the Property of the Subject was infringed *at home*, by certain Impositions (although very moderat

Howbeit War is waged unhappily abroad; and at home, Taxes are imposed.

moderat ones, and such
public necessity, and no vain
pretension of the Laws had
honested.) And, the som-what
severe (at least, for those *Ha*
cyon-days punishments,) of im
prisoment, and *auricular mu*
lation, which the Judges o
the Star-Chamber put som fe
(namely, four, or five seditio
fellows) to; also, the *Luxuria*
Iurisdiction and censure of th
Ecclesiasticall Courts, move
the commiseration and st
mach of many. This *set*
Male-contents certain *Scr*
pulous persons, like-wise, encre
sed, who suspected that th
Ceremonies lately brought in
among'st the rites of God
Worship, were fore-runners o
Popery about to follow. Her
were added the unseasonab
Zele of the *Arch-Bishop*, of i
troducing the Book and *Prax*
of the English Liturgie int

The new Ceremonies aggriev the *Scrupulous*.

The Arch-Bishop going-about to impose the English Liturgie on the Scotts,

e *Scottish* Church; with a ndable intent (so his opinion othed him) that the three ighbour-Nations, under the overnment of one King, ight *semblably*, be conjoyned one uniform worship of od, but with a very siniſter ent: for, herupon, aroſe ſud- n Tragedies and Tumults; d, afterwards; War and In- ſion; a wrong opinion of eligion inciting them, and rtain crafty Engliſh (who atched opportunityes to *con- und* buſineſſes) *clancularly ex- imulating* them.

inflames them.

The King, to the-end He ight repreſs the tumults of e Scots, without a new tu- ult, ſummons a *Parliament*; ut an inordinate deſire of *umulating* having crept into is, alſo, He diſſolved the ſſembly. But, within-a-little- while after, repenting Him- ſelf

The King, to repreſs them, ſummons a Parliament.

self of that action, He convey
another; wherin He seriou
accomodats Him-self, to a
peas the minds of al men; an
as-if He studied to satiat th
desires of even-the-most-gre
dy, He grants more, in th
short continuance of o
Parliament in-order-to th
good of the Common weal
(I would-to God not, lik
wife, to the *lust* of His En
myes) than, in long and fr
quent Parliaments (wher
Princes were wont, hertofor
to contend with their Subjec
in mutual bounty) al His fo
fathers and Predecessours.

Wherin He indulges more to his Subjects, than al His Ancestours.

Among'st others, that Be
nefit we somtimes glorie, som
times complain of, as greate
than al the benefits of former
so sadder than al the grievan
ces of Later times. The gran
first, for a *triennial Parliament*
to be summoned out of th
Chancerie

Chancerie, at *prefined* times, without the King's command (in-caſe He ſhold omit it;) and then preſently after, upon their requiſt (*to-the-end they might have time to diſcharge the public Faith burdened with Deb't, and transmit-ratified-to-Poſterity the Privileges granted by the King*) he gave ſuch *remonſtrance* of confidence, that *He left the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament to the diſcretion of both Houſes*, as if He men't, to *compenſat* the long intermiſſion of Parliaments, with the long continuance of one; Which, howſoever others interpret it, was an argument of the higheſt *Candour* towards His Subjects, or, at leaſt, an *indication* of a mind far from *meditating* force and Arms. But, theſe crafty perſons, who had now the power, and, at that time, wore the ſpecious mask

But, by-ſo-much-the more He ſharpens

the appetite and boldness of the Innovatours.

mask of *Patriots*, inject
many scrup'les and jealousy
into the heads of the
unwary, and *less*-prude
(which is easy to be effected
popular Councils, where othe
are *succenturiated* to the
chantours, and seek *nodos*
scirpis; not that their min
are possessed with any venim
but, left they should seem to
shorter-sighted, than the rest,
more-wanting to the Com
mon-wealth) that, like th
heads of *Hydra*, more
and dissentions arose from th
King's favour and endeavou
to *addulce*; His Concessio
rather inflam'd their thirst, an
craving humour, than stanche
them; so that, now, the more
discerning men were little
ignorant, how that these
men did not so much *lay-on*
their care, for the asserting o
Parliamentarie Privileges, not

Who, under other pretexs, had then, intents to

the

e peace and emolument of e Common-wealth, as con-r'd to dethrone the King's ajesty, and prepare way for emselvs to the highest top of ower. Which when they der-stood was *smelt-out* by e King, and such, as were etter seen, than others, in ate-matters, and that in the rliament they saw, they uld not obtein their designs free votes, nor the King's sent to be expected, they take them-selvs to force, they it-up the Populace by their missaries, to com to the rliament in a warlike body, rnished with weapons, but shew of Petitioners, for to rave som things.

dethrone the King, and wrest the Government to them-selvs.

Which, when know'n, they stir-up the Populace by their Emissaries, and, under colour of petitioning, they outrage the other Members.

And, as readily they obey, they cast-out minaces, lay violent hands on many of the Nobility, and others, that were entring into the Houses.

The

They require the names
Such, as dissented from t
sens of the Innovatours (who
they called the *Wel affect*
and mutually honour, and
honoured of them) that th
might pluck them in pec
alive; they post-up the nam
of others, yea, they most in
lently rail against the Ki
Him-self (as commandi
the multitude to keep home.

and the King Himself.

Herwith som being terrifi
altogether abstein from Parli
ment, and, afterwards, upo
that *score*, are *discarded* by t
prevailing faction; other
also, when present, standing
in-fear of their *own head*
dare not vote, and consult fo
the *public*, freely: so-tha
from that *juncture* of time
al Autority of the Parliamen
seemed to decay, after-tha
the lowest of the Populac
challenged to themselvs th

Wherupon many Members, being affrighted, abstein from Sitting.

powe

ower of *voiceing* in Parlia-
ent.

It was apparant, now, that
ese things tended to sedici-
; and altogether as clear,
at the tumults were raised,
t only by the assent and
ck; but, like-wise, by the
aft and machination of ma-
, that held rooms in both
ouses. And, the King (to-
-end He might *counter-*
ck and *timously crop them in*
bud) accuses of High-Trea-
n, five of the Commons, and
e of the Lords, and com-
nds to have them brought
their tryal, and the whole
ter determined, by *contesta-*
n of the caus, according to
Laws of England, be-
re the Judges of the King-
m.

The King go's about to prevent the beginnings of the *Turbulencies*, By accusing the Ring-leaders of the sedition of Treason.

These (the Faction now
ore largely spreading, and
any honest men, also, being

over-religiously sollicitous, no
to fore-go their Privileges, in
the-least) the lower Hou
protects; and will not he
the King, abasing Him-self t
personat the *Demandant* an
Accuser; but, rather accu
Him, and clamour, That the
Parliamentarie Privileges wer
violated, and wil not suffer a
of the Members, to be had
Tryal, or by accusations
called-away from the cares
the Common wealth, and t
Judges and Arbitratours of t
Kingdom, to be *commaculat*
and *smooted*, as *crimina*
Wherby the King being so
what *emoved*, by the persuasio
of his Councillers, as, also,
certain of the Parliament i
self, being garded by a hundre
more-or-less, Nob'lemen, Ge
t'lemen, and their servant
hastens to *Westminster*-Hal
but commands, that none

Herupon the King in his own person go's to the Parliament,

sho

hold either dare to com up the ſtairs, or affront any, although provoked. He alone with, the *Palatin of Rhine*, going into the Hous, demands to have the Incendiaries delivered into His hands, and promiſſes, that He would deal with them according to the know'n Laws. But, they being forewarned (as 'e was reported) by the means of *Marquis Hamilton*, and a *Nob'lewoman*, (who, formerly, *prided* to ſhew the Members the graces of her *form*, now, her indowments of wit, the gifts of another age) withdrew themſelvs; Wherfore, as the *King*, upon the eſcape of the accuſed Members, being returned without injurie or prejudice to any, calmly let-paſs the proceſs, and like-wiſe, (to the end He might *ſweeten* the exaſperated minds of men) di-

to demand them;

But, deſired, and in ſomſort acknowledged it a faule.

vers-times, retracted, and de precated it, as a fault.

But, her-upon, also, they stir-up the Populace againſt the King.

Howbeit, They taking hence occaſion, who continually lay at-watch to *boutefeux* it, and inflame mens minds, mer vailouſly *exagitat* the King for ſo inſolent an *attentat*, and *inſuriat* the minds of wel men, and diſpers-abroad th *unſhrowded* ſparks of diſcord, t convert the whole Kingdo into a flame.

The accuſed Members ha in the City of *London*, for th ſpace of a whole moneth, unti ſuch-time-as a great part of th City could be *rea-'d*, and wit arms, in-battail-aray, for gard, accompany the *crimina* going to Parliament. The *King* hearing this, that morni that He might provide-for H own Safety and Majeſty b flight (which was the onl way, He could) departs-aſid with

The accuſed Members take Sanctuary in the City of London; and, ſhortly after, return to the Houſes, garded by an Army.

The King withdraws Him-ſelf.

with His *Queen* to *Windsor Ca-*
stel; and, afterwards, the brauls
and dangers getting-farther-
ground, having *sent-away the*
Queen beyond Sea, and *sent-*
for the Prince, (whom He had
an incling given, that the In-
novatours, in the name of the
Parliament, went-about to in-
tercept) be-took Him-self to
York. Howbeit, the King,
first, by letters sent to the Par-
liament, perswades them, to
endeavour al ways of Peace,
That they would express in Wri-
ting, what it was they so hugely
desired, to have Him grant, or
do; that, without circumstances,
they would define, What the
Parliament, What the People
would claim, and what, sem-
blably, was to be yeelded to the
King; and most faithfully a-
vows, that He no more thought
of the diminishing of other mens,
than His own Proper Rights;

Sends Letters Pacificatorie to the Parliament.

ney, further, that He would most willingly grant His assent and furtherance to all things, that might entirely restore to the Common-wealth, its Right and Peace.

Whereby they complain, that the Priviledges of Parliament were infringed.

Howbeit, this *equability* of the most clement King, they not only sleight; but, as contrary to the Privileges of Parliament, the Lower House being now given up to the will of the Innovatours, and *swelling* with the power of the Multitude, entertein it with invectivs. It cannot be expressed, how much, at-least, in shew, they were put-in-fear, & grew-pale, with these exhortations to peace, as at new dangers, and som *Snake lurking in the grass*, and cryed-out, *They were in apparant danger of their lives*; and, not without great necessity, craved of the King, to have the power of

Demand of the King

of *ordering the Militia* of the whole Kingdom (for this *sole* purpose, so they pretended, that they might consult with security, touching the particulars propounded by the King) delivered to them; upon His refusall, they seiz'd it. Hence sprang our misery, this was the trumpet of our contention, whil'st the King endeavours to maintain His Antient Right, they to snatch it from Him, the War is begun.

the Power of the Militia;

which He stoutly denying, they wrest it.

The matter, at first, is agitated by *Apologies*, wherein the King having the better, they fal to hostility.

For a good while, they *skirmished* with *Apologies*; but, when the King, as too *good* for them at the pen, in the opinion of most men, bore away the *bel*, they fal to hostility. 'Twas an easie mater for the Faction, to prepare them-selvs to the War, they possessing *London*, whence so many swarms of men, abundantly greedy of

The opportunity of the *Factionists* for the making of a war.

innovations, might be powred-forth, for the forming and *recruiting* of their Armies; where ſo much Armour, ſuch vaſt opportunity of proviſion, ſo great abundance of money, and ſo many thouſand great-guns, were ready-at-hand, who, like-wiſe, hold-forth, in their Declarations, ſo many ſpecious cauſſes (for which even to dy were honourable) and *inſcribe* ſo many plauſib'le *motto's* on their inſign's, wherwith they more ſtrongly incite the affections of men, than by trumpets and drums. *For as much as they proteſt, to take-up arms for the defence of the King's Perſon, and reſcuing Him out of the hands of il diſpoſed perſons, for the maintenance of the Privileges of Parliament, for the preſervation and ſecurity of Religion, for the ſafe-gard of the Laws, and the antient Government*

The Pretex's like-wiſe.

ment of England, ney for God and their Countrey, and invite al to their aid.

Wherwith the *Preachers*, being baited, who hugg'd a de-re of the Presbyterian Go-ernment in the Church, (som-what *tickled*, like-wise, with hopes, to possess, as their just heritance, the Benifices of he dissentient Clergy, and the at revenu's of the Bishops and Deans) they sound an *alarm* out of the Pulpit, whence they ught to have *annunciated* th: Gospel of *Peace*.

Wherwith are drawn in the Presbyte-rian Preachers,

Moreover, the *People* being *furiated* as 'twere, with *other* hopes of a golden age a-com-ng, and of the temporal Kingdom of the *Messiah*, run together from al parts, and casting a side the care of their privat estates, with exceeding great eagerness contribute a vast deal of coyn, and plate;

the People

ney, an example altogethe unheard-of, the women c into the treasury their Go Rings, and pledges of the matiage; The men *a-vie*, offe themselv's to the War, as Holy; whence, in a short space, was levyed an Army about twenty thousand me before the King could rai five hundred, for His defence & They possessed more Canon than He Mu'quets. With th same help and facility they sei the *Navy*. Of the land Forc they make the *Earl of Esse* General; of the Sea, *the Ea of Warwic*.

by whos means they rais an Army.

Seiz the Navy.

For the pay of the Army (that I say not, for their pr vat profits) besides the profus largesses of the Peop'le, they *ravage* the Goods of the Nobi lity and Gentry, which they certainly knew, to favour the King's party; under the noti on

Take-away the Goods, and invade the revenu's of other men.

on of *Sequestration*, they lay their *gripes* on the revenu's of al the afore-sai'd persons, of the Bishops, Prince, Queen, and King him-self, so that the King's Majesty *truly* complained, He had scarce left Him wherwithal to buy Him victuals.

And, now, they thought, they had nothing left them to do, but to advance with their Army, and seiz the *King*, which they were confident, to promis, *would be effected in a moneths space*. But, it pleased God, it shold be otherwise. For they could not so hide their craft, but that there went over to the King's side, the greatest numb r, by much, of the *Noblemen and Lords of the Higher Hous*, and, almost, an equal number of the Lower Hous, but such, as far excelled the others, both in the antient greatnesse of their estates, and also,

Who favoured the King's side.

alſo, in the *ſplendour* of their *extraction*. Ney, even amongſt thoſe, that withdrew not themſelvs from *London*, very many privily favoured the Kings cauſs: yea, many of the Gentry and Populace throughout al the Countyes of the Kingdom. By the aid of theſe, and his own Autority (wherwith, like the Sun in his Eclips, He attracted a multitude of ſpectatours) and by *ſom little* commiſeration of men (whom it *miſerably* ſhamed, to ſee the *Head* of the Kingdom caſt into ſuch a *low* condition, that flying from his *Imperial* ſeat to *York*, from *York* to *Nottingham*, from *Nottingham* to *Shrewsbury* and the borders of *Wales*, being more, than four moneths, a wanderer and exile, He, a-long-while ſhold in-vain implore the loyalty and help of His Subjects) at laſt, the

King

ing gathered a kind of Army, nd, afterwards, greater forces, e Peop'le more-cheerfully ocking-to His help, on whos de they saw the Common-ealth stood: the *Queen*, also, rving him with Money and rms (which she had taken up on the *oppigneration* of som ewels;) for which *bounden* uty to her Husband, the faction accuse Her of Trea-on.

The King raises an Army.

Whilst these Clouds o ver-ast the heaven at-Home, a direful tempest Abroad thun-ders on the heads of the *Eng-lish*; which (in-regard it had no-smal influence on our af-fairs) to-the-end I may not pretermit it altogether un-know'n, the Reader is to be *embarqued* with me into *Ire-land*, for-a-while.

A Di-gression to the Irish affairs.

For-asmuch-as the *Irish*, on whom the yoke of the *English* always

always lay-heavy, and who ha
an ardent lov engraffed fro
their Anceſtours, and aug
mented by emulation, to th
Popiſh Religion, a long-tim
watching (as occaſion preſen
ed it-ſelf) to ſhake-off th
one, and aſſert the other, pe
petrat the *black fact*, they ha
long a-go *moulded* in thei
The Iriſh Rebellion. thoughts. Behold, by a ſudde
(and, which is yet more
ſtrange, a *Clandeſtin*) conſpir
cy of the whole nation, the
aſſaile the *Engliſh*, who wer
diſperſed throughout *Ireland*
and imagined no ſuch thing
deſpoil them of their good
The inhumanity therof. and lands; an hundred and
fifty thouſand, more or leſs
(without any regard had o
ſex, age, *amicable* correſpon
dencie, or affinity) they bar
barouſly ſacrifice, as ſo many
humane *victims*, to their curſed
ſuperſtition. Never-ſo-little

more

ore (had not the conſpiracy
en diſcovered at *Dublin*;
hich is the *Metropolis*, and in
ther places ſom few more
ary; than others, betaking
em-ſelvs to Arms, given-
ack to it) at that ſame *brunt*,
he *Engliſh* name had been
xtinguiſhed throughout *Ire-*
and.

Who the Autours therof were, and what opportunities they made uſe of.

The *Iriſh Nobility* and *Prieſts* (who were the prime ctours in raiſing this Tragie) were animated to this *black-attempt*, by the late ſucceſſes of the *Scots*;) *Who* (that I may uſe the words of an Eminent Perſon, who, in the beginning of the *Engliſh Parliament*, was a privy-Counſiller to the *King* in *Ireland*, but afterwards took part with the *Parliament*, and was elected into their Order) *having happily ſucceeded in their affairs, obtained ſignal immunities from the King*

by

by their last eruptions. Ad her
unto, that our domestic ge
boils seemed to indulge them
liberty, to make insurrectio
there, wherwith, that th
English would be forthwith
perplexed, such, as were bu
meanly versed in State-pru
dence, might easily guess, t
that it was but little-to-be
feared, that they *would* fo
Ireland, for the *asserting* of the
English there. Their boldnes
also, was increased by the ab
sence, and late death of the
Deputy of Ireland (*a most pru
dent man, and exceeding prest
at the suppressing of the first mo
tion, and seeds of Rebellion*)
whom the *Irish Grands*, whil'st
their minds *projected* a Rebelli
on, equally pursued with the
Zelots of Parliament here, and
objecting, I-know-not-what
evil Counsils, and somwhat
harsh practises, by a Law made

ex

post facto, and to-be of-
ce, for-the-future, againſt
ne, without the *Parlia-*
nt's conſent, (which, not-
thſtanding, the prevailing
ction of the Houſes, through
threats and clamours of the
opl'e, conſtreined the *King*
paſs, which, alſo, the *Depu-*
him-ſelf deſired, at-leaſt-
ſe, permitted) they perſe-
ed Him to death. Laſtly,
unſeaſonable disbanding of
Iriſh Army, being about
ght thouſand men, raiſed for
Scottiſh Expedition, added
ength to them, thus, enraged
d *irritated*. Four thouſand
which Army, the King, up-
the peace made with the
rots, (leſt they ſhould apply
eir minds to innovations)
anted to the *Spaniſh Am-*
ſſadour, Don Alonſo de Car-
nas, to be tranſported:
hich ſame, He (the firſt grant

Forces are granted to *Don Alonſo* the moſt famous Spaniſh Embaſſadour.

not *taking*) increaſed into
more ample number by m
thouſands; the *Officers*
Colonels put-out of ſervice
the Parliament's Comm
and *in contemplation* of th
arrears, permitted, that e
one, according as his mind
him, might depart with th
reſpective Regiments, to w
countrey they pleaſed.

For the maintaining of whom, the Embaſſadour ſpent 30000. pounds.

Wher-upon the fore ſ
Embaſſadours and *Col*
ſtruck up a Contract; for
hiring of whom, and d
mainteining them, after he
ſpent 30000. pounds, (as
Embaſſadour him-ſelf co
plained, and very many kno
and had prepared and hi
veſſels, for the tranſporting
the ſaid Souldiers, being upo
the-inſtant of looſing from
Haven; behold, al the Shi
which the *Embaſſadour* h
procured, with ſuch great
ſpen

The Ships he had hired for

nce of Moneys, and unwea- d *tedium* of pains, are craf- deteined by the *Parlia-* contrary to exspectation, the *Downs*, that upon this re (as 'twas thought) they ght render the *King of Eng-* odious, to the incensed *aniard*, wherby the *King* hen the mater so required) ight be *destituted* of the aid the *Spaniard*.

The transportation of his Souldiers, are deteined.

The *Lords* (I say) and *Priests* eing enticed by these so- *egnant* opportunities of fish- g *in turbido*, to the intent ey might weaken and disani- at the *English-Irish*, and, on- 'other side, incite their Coun- ey men, to slaughter and apin, leav no means unessayed. Among'st our Countrey men hey boast, that the *Queen* was n the head of their Forces, hat the *King* was coming with an Army, that the *Scots*

By what arts they prick the English-Irish, to partake in their villanyes:

had

had ſtruck-up a *ligue* wi
them, wherto that they mig
win credit, in the very ſtu
ter of the *Engliſh*, they alto
ther refrain from provok
the *Scots*; *that they were am*
riſed by the King's Commiſ
(ſhewing a counterfeit Co
miſſion at *Farnham Abb*
whither many of the *Pri*
and *Nobility made-concou*
from one *Plunket*, as by t
confeſſions of many it aſte
wards, appeared,) *that th*
aſſerted the King's cauſe agai
the Puritans. Among'ſt the
Countrey-men they give-o
letters, wherby, they ſay, th
were advertiſed out of *En*
land, That there was a Statu
very lately made, by vertu, whe
of, al the Iriſh ſhould be compell
to be preſent at the Proteſtan
Worſhip, and that under the pe
nalty of the loſs of their Good
firſt for the default of their In
heritance,

itances, for the Second, of their ves, for the third. They put-em-in-hopes of recovering eir *Liberty* of regaining their *ient Cuſtoms*, that they old ſhake-off the *Engliſh ke*, elect them-ſelvs a King their own Nation, that the oods and poſſeſſions of al e *Engliſh* ſhold be diſtribut-among'ſt them.

The *Iriſh* being induced to e war on theſe hopes of oil, and *ſteering* their lives, r-the-future, according to eir own minds deſires, *-mad*, and perpetrat ſuch rand *black-attempts*, as ſcarce ny *leading* age hath hear'd-f.

Which *traverſes* being pub-ickly know'n in *England*, it was wonderful to obſerv, what n *edg* there was to *re-venge* their-perfidiouſly-maſſa-cred Countrey-men, and what

The zele of the Engliſh, for the revengement and defence of their

a

Countrey-men, in Ireland,

a Zele *burned*, to defend th
that ſurvived Moneys, to
bout-three hundred thouſ
pounds *ſterling*, are in a-ſh
time, with much *promiſe*
contributed for the pay of
Soldiery, and procuring
proviſion, many thouſ
Engliſh prepare them-ſelv
the War.

Is eluded by domeſtic *diſguſts* 'cwixt the King and Parliament, and by their mutual accuſations.

But, ſo great was the *Infe*
tunity, or rather Divine Wr
that hung-over our *Nat*
that, even on this very *occa*
our *incongruityes* and *fa*
were inflamed; which among
others, how *infenſe* ſoever
each-other, is wont to *ſolder*
peace, for ſom *interim*. Heru
on, thoſe, that ſtudied inno
vations, vehemently ſtingi
men's minds, (abundantly pro
penſe of them-ſelvs, and cr
dulous of the worſt,) with, I
know-not-what, ſcrup'les an
ſuſpicions, obtein in Parli
ment,

nt, that the War be not naged by the *King's* auto-y, nor that any *more* addi-d to the *King* of the Sol-ry, or that had ſerved in *Scottiſh Expedition*, ſhold permitted to thruſt him-f into the ſervice. They put-on the Charge of carying the War, factious perſons, d ſuch as the *King diſguſted*. herupon, the *King* reſolvs in is owne perſon, to command e Army againſt the Rebels, d *inſtantly* requires, He may joy the right of waging war, the Laws and cuſtoms of e Kingdom *concredited* to im. But at length, the *King*, eing deſirous to overcome his *ivals*, at-leaſt, by courteſie of omplyance, if He were not b'le, by force of command, was content, that the War hold be managed by His, and the Houſes Autority, joyntly, and

Which, at-length are abated upon the Kings *ceſſion* from His Right

and that Patents, as also Co
missions, shold be signed in
names of *King* and *Par*
ment, giving the Houses lice
to rais, Arm, and comm
the Army, and to make ch
of the Commanders, the K
leaving him-self no pow
without the *Parliaments* co
sent, either to make pe
with, or grant pardon *to*, t
Rebels.

But, neither, thus, were t
surges of contention *calm*
for, not-long-after, the spi
of a Civil War breaking for
into flames throughout *En*
land, the Houses seiz upon t
hundred thousand pounds, co
lected in the name of the W
in *Ireland*; and, two or thre
Regiments, levyed for the *sup*
pressing the Rebels, *there*, the
convert to the *oppressing* of th
King, *here*. Ney more, the B
nevolences begged for the re
lief

Fester again.

ief of the periſhing *Evan-*
elics, they, without any *he-*
ſitation, turn into pay for their
ſoldiers.

On the contrarie ſide, the *King's* Soldiers make prize of certain proviſion, ſent by the *Houſes* towards *Cheſter*; which, ſoon as they clamour'd, that it was deſigned for *Ireland*, the *King* takes care, to have it reſtored, for the uſe of that Kingdom. The *Houſes*, (to the intent they might augment their own credit by the *King's* diſgrace) upon the allegation of ſlender ſuſpicions, impudently refer the *Iriſh* Rebellion raiſed *againſt* the King, *to* the King, as its Autour. But, (as the truth was) the *King's Majeſty*, empatron'd with greater validity of reaſons, retorts the blame and infamie upon the factious *Mem-*
bers

Our Countrey-men worſt the Iriſh;

Notwithſtanding, theſe *traverſes* letted not, but that our Auxiliaries, put-to-flight and defeated the *Iriſh*, on-every-ſide, by Fire, devaſtation and ſlaughter ſending to Hell ſom hundred thouſands of the Nativs, to *parentat* to the *manes* of the *Engliſh*. But withal, they *wilder* the Kingdom, far-and-neer, which at-length, proved no-leſs pernicious to them-ſelvs; than the Natives. For, when the War in *England* began to be hot, victuals, proviſion, clothes, pay and al neceſſaries *failing* the Soldier, and the Soldier, at-the-length, *failing* them, it is beyond the *reach* of words, how many miſeries our Countreymen ſuffered in *Ireland*, what with having ſtrugled, a-long while, (after they had, often with, exceeding importunity *invoked* the *Parliament's* help

and ſo depopulat the Kingdom, that themſelvs, wanting ſupplyes, ſuffered many miſeries.

nt al-in-vain) the *privy-Coun-llers* of that Kingdom, *Com-anders*, and *Soldiers*, them-lvs, write letters to the *King*, herin they earneſtly beg leav r departure, and to be re-anded into ſom other camp; here they might have occa-ſon, to fight with any maner f enemy, ſave hunger.

Crave, they may be revoked.

At-length, the *King* (the *Scots* coming-in on the aid f the *Parliament*) being re-uced to an unequal condition f fight, with the *Engliſh* arliamentaries, conſtreined, n-the-one-ſide, by His own eceſſities, on-the-other, by he importunities of His ubjects, *makes a Ceſſation With he Iriſh for a yeer*, that in-the-ean-while, Peace, if-ſo-be it ight be obtei ned on equal onditions, might enſu.

Wherupon the King makes a truce with the Iriſh.

The *Ceſſation* being agreed, nd forces ſufficient to de-

Many Soldiers are ſent for, to

the defence of the King, who was, now, in danger, by the *accession* of the Scots to the Parliament's party.

fend the garisons, left-behind them, the Soldiers return out of *Ireland*, for the King's assistance (whos fortune, against the *Parliamentaries*, at home did apparently *totter*.) Howbeit, the *Scots*, which held the greatest part of *Ulcester*, refuse to be bound by the *Cessation*, as, also, a few *English* in *Connagh* and *Ulster*, with whom and the *Scots*, there had intervened som familiarity.

A little-after, the *Lord Inchequin*, who was Commander-in-chief of the *Monnster* forces, having brought-over som thousands to the *King's* aid, in-regard he thought, he was not enterteined sufficiently answerable to his dignity and deserts, privily withdrawing him-self into *Ireland*, draws, first *Cork*, and afterwards, the Province of *Monnster*, al, as-much-as adhered to the

the *English*, to the *Parliament's* party, and into a detestation of the *Cessation*, they forthwith secretly sending to his and the *Scots* aid, forces, money, and provisions. The *Cessation*, by whos practises violated.

On-the-other-part, likewise, the *Irish*, under the command of the *Pope's Nuntio*, and *Owen Row*, a most *insense* enemy to our Nation, yea, and equally impatient of the *name*, as of the *Government* of the *English*; the other more moderat Natives, under the command of *Preston* and *Taaff*, notwithstanding, embracing it, and endeavouring thenceforth, to make a Peace with the *King*, oppose themselvs, and producing the *Pope's Bul*, against the Peace and *Cessation*, deterred their Soldiers from their fidelity and Colours.

Herupon, the *Cessation* being trampled under-foot, they War threatens the King's

party, both from the Irish, and the Parliamentaries.

fal, on-al sides, to arms. Whereby the *Marquis of Ormond* (the *King's* General, there) *alone* had the task, to defend him-self and his Souldiers, from the *English* and *Scots*, on-the-one-side, and the *Irish*, on-t'-other. But, at-length, the *King's* forces being defeated in *England*, and the *Irish* Rebels streict'ning *Dublin* with a siege, the *Marquis* unable to sustein a long siege, thought it more honourable, upon capitulation, to surrender *Dublin*, and what-ever the *King* held in *Ireland* to the *Parliament*, than to suffer the interest of the *English* and *Protestants*, to com into the power of the *Irish*.

The King's General, *Marquis Ormond*, delivers-up to the Parliament's party what-soever the King was master of in Ireland.

Howbeit, the King being imprisoned, he returns invested

After almost-a-yeer's space, the *King* being imprisoned, when the *Innovateurs* by their *votes* of *non-addresses to the King* (of which more-largely, afterwards,)

afterwards,) had *lopt-off* al hopes of re-eſtabliſhing Peace, and reſtoring the *King* to Liberty, *Ormond*, being furniſhed with new inſtructions, and dignified with the tit'le of *Deputy of Ireland*, returns, a-new, into *Ireland*, to-the-intent-that having made the beſt peace he could, he might aſſociat the *Engliſh*, *Scots*, and *Iriſh*. To him the *Lord Inchequin*, as ſoon-as he knew-of the murther of the *King*, conjoyns himſelf, with the *Engliſh*, as-many as are under his command. Som *Iriſh*, under the command of *Preſton* and *Taaff*, and ſuch, as were not altogether avers to the former *Ceſſation*, make-no-*ſtick*, to joyn their forces. The minds of others remain yet in ſuſpenſe. The *Scots* abſtein, firſt, from hoſtility; but, in-the-*interim*, do their *devoyr*, to ſubdu the commune enimy, and

with new Autority.

To whom many Engliſh conjoyn themſelvs.

Som Iriſh.

The Scots alſo.

and *rais* hopes, that they would unite themselvs to the *Marquis*, at the length Now again, the Governour of *Dublin*, *Jones*, and the *Parliament's* forces there (forsooth those very same, who vehemently inveyed and execrated the *Cessation* and Peace made by *Ormond* with the *Papists*, as though Religion's *passing-Bel* had been *rung-out*) are deprehended in the same *embraces* of the *Whore of Babylon*, with *Owen Row*, the Rebels General, infamous for the blood and slaughter of the *English*, and a most *sworn* enemy to *Protestants*; for, to these monsters, that, not so long ago, were thought worthy, to be *exstirpated*, they *makt-no-bones* to *associat* themselvs in an intimat *ligue*, and to *consociat* their forces.

But, the Parliament's Governour oppoes,

having made a truce with the most barbarous Rebels.

From

From *ſtranger* broils (and yet, not altogether *ſtranger*, the conſideration wherof *I*, therfore, thought-good, to preſent under one view, although they were affairs of moſt diſtant times, that I might not be neceſſitated to digreſs over-often) let us return to our *own*, which raged with far greater and more-open battails, although with leſs ſlaughter and treachery. The fuel of a more laſting evil (the more the grief) more-ſlowly burning. For the *King's* and *Parliament's* Forces, a-long-while, with various ſucceſs, and in divers places, fought for the *maign* (Thoſe, henceforth, are to be underſtood, by the name of *Parliamentaries*, who continued in the Houſes, and held their ſeats there, although inferiour in number to thoſe, that relinquiſhed

The *Hiſtorian* returns to the troubles of *England*.

Divers battails 'twixt the Royaliſts and Parliamentaries.

quiſhed them, whom, not-withſtanding, the Royaliſts brand with no other tit'le, than *Rebels* and *Trayters*.) They fought (I ſay) with various fortune, til, the favouring the King's ſide, the *Parliamentarians* apparantly *quailed*, and the *Partizans* of the Faction daily *defected* from them.

The Parliamentaries *quail*, many defluxing, and fortun changing.

The *Members* being reduced into ſtreicts, invite the *Scots* into a ſociety of the War, and to-the-intent they might revive the *People's dying*, and well nigh *exſtinct* opinion of their Zeale for the public good, and towards the purity of Religion, and, in-the-*meane*, *cony catch* them of their money, they betake them-ſelves back to their known arts, to freſh forge ſlanderous *figments* againſt the *King* and His party, and ſcatter them, in al places, among'ſt the Peop'le, *as if*

By what arts they win to their ſide the ſtaggering Peop'le.

the

he King meditated an absolute Tyranny, and would confiscat the possessions, of al such, as had opposed Him, and enslave their persons, or if they were exemted from that fate, yet they so perswade the vulgar, that the King's soldiers being accustomed to man's flesh would devour them at their feasts. Som *signal* victims they sacrifice to justice (for, so, about those times, practices to *ingratiat* themselvs to the affections of the Populace, and their own thirst of revenge, were accompted by the ignorant) by beheading *William Laud, Arch-Bishop of Canterburie*, the two *Hothams*, the Father, Knight, and the Son; one *Carew*, like-wise, Knight, al of them militaric officers. The *First*, namely, as by their sentence condemned of Treason; the *Others*, as guilty, by the censure of a

council

council, of treachery in Wa
Neither did any-wonder, tha
t e *Arch-Bishop* was put-to-
death by them, *as being On*
they desperatly hated, and w
Whom the envy of al Scotland
and of the English Peop'le lay
heavy: But their *animadversion*
against the *Officers* was con-
trary to expectation, *being*
such, as were the chief Turbo
in Parliament, and the first
(very few daring to attempt
a fact of so-high-an *alloy*) *which*
took up arms against the King,
and anticipated the King, in be-
half of the Parliament, of t Wo most
impregnable holds by sea, where-
on the maign hinge of the War,
at that time, depended, to wit,
Hul and Plimouth (the former,
excellently *appointed* with the
King's *Magazin*, the other a
most commodious harbour.)
They *inorder* public *Prayers and*
Fasts, also, upon *peteet* Victo-
ries

ies they appoint *Festivityes*; superstitious Pictures, wheron he *effigies* of *Christ*, of the *Virgin-Marie*, or *Saincts* were epicted, they publicly, and ith great solemnity devote o the fire and new martyrom. Crucifixes and *public Crosses*, wheron those, or the ictures of *Saincts* were engrae, although they served both or use and ornament, to the more eminent streets of *London*, they demolish: *Episcoacy* and the *Liturgie* (the contrarie wherto they formerly, y public Declarations had, notwithstanding, vowed) they *totally* abolish: and introduce new *Church Government* with *Directorie*, and recommend to the constitutions of a *Synod*, by their Autority assembled (out of al the shires, *being men indeed of a very Warm Spirit, and skilful at preaching*;

They make-way for the invication of the Scots.

but

but, for-the-moſt-part, of ſu
derer learning, and bearing
il talent to the government of t
Church) but, not permit the
freely to diſcuſs things, beyo
the bounds, them-ſelvs appoi
them.

The Scots conſent upon Artic'les capitulated;

The *Scots* being provok
of-late by the *Engliſh Biſho*
and ſtanding-in-fear for them
ſelvs, in-caſe the *King* ſho
prov victorious over the *Pa*
liamentaries, greedy, alſo, p
haps of ſpoil, *upon Artic'l*
made, (among'ſt which t
chief, that, with a ſpecio
ſhew of honeſty, might *fac*
and ingratiat the reſt, w
That no Prejudice ſhold be off
red to the King's Perſon, no da
mage don to the Rights of th
Crown, or its Heirs) *upon a*
Oath, alſo, taken, reſpectivly
by the *Members* of both *Pa*
liaments, and obtruded upon
the other inhabitants of both
Kingdom

gdoms, under their power, ich they cal the *National ague and Covenant*. In it they omis, *That according to their es and callings, they wil de- d the Reformed Religion in Church of Scotland, in Do- ine, Worship, Disciplin, and Go- rnment; That they wil reform ligion, in the Kingdoms of ngland and Ireland, in Doctrin, orship, Disciplin, and Govern- ent, according to the Word of od, and the example of the best eformed Churches; And that ey wil, according to their ower, reduce the Churches, in he three Kingdoms, to the nee- eſt Conjunction and Uniformi- y, in the aforesaid particulars; That they wil exſtirpat Popery, Prelacy, Superſtition, Schiſm, and Profaneſs; That they wil preſerv the Rights and Privi- leges of Parliament in both Kingdoms, and the Libertyes of*

a Covenant.

the

the Kingdoms: And that t
wil defend the King's Majeſty
Perſon and Autority (in
preſervation and defence of
tru Religion and Libertyes of
Kingdoms;) that al the Wo
might bear Witneſs with th
Conſciences, of their loyalty
the King, and that they hat
thoughts or intentions, to dimin
the King's Majeſtye's juſt po
and greatneſs; That they
diſcover al Incendiaries
Malignants (with theſe titl
they *ſtigmatize* al, whoſoe
adhered to the *King's* part
that they might receiv publ
puniſhment; That they
endeavour a firm and laſti
peace between the two Kingdom
That they wil, like wiſe, mut
ally defend al ſuch, as ha
ent'red into this Covena
And that they wil conſtantly
main therin.

Of ſtriking up this *Lea*
W

h the *Scotch* Nation, the *pendents* were not the- de-moſt Autors, as-alſo the ef and moſt violent to force Oath, on whom-ſoever nied and *gain-ſtood* it, al- ugh very many of them- s abſteined therfrom, leſt, ſooth, on this *ſcore*, they ld be *obligu'd* to the de- ce of the *King's* Perſon. ither do I think it, to be termitted, that the *Cove- t or National Oath*, as it me-forth from the *Scots* vile, *made mention of defen- g-ſimply the King's Perſon*; t that *the condition* was *added our men* of the Lower ous, contrarie to the ſens d tenour of the *Oath*, the dependents ſuggeſting that ceipt and guile, *under pre- nce, forſooth, that the King's fety was ſufficiently provided- r, by the other Oaths; That an*

Wherin Independents are the *Bel-weathers.*

iterated

iterated promiſs of His ſafety that oath, would harden the King's heart againſt the Parliament, and load *the minds of the Populace, with ſcrup'les against the obedience of the Parliament* but, *indeed and in truth*, to the intent, they might *ſmooth* a way by removing al obſtac'les (as much as was poſſible) to the perpetrating the murder of the *King* (which, then, they purpoſed in their thoughts.)

They that in-good-earneſt bound them-ſelvs in this Covenant, delight to be called *Presbyterians*.

They barbarouſly rage againſt ſuch as diſſented.

Theſe matters perform'twixt the *Scots*, and *Engl* they, which ſuffered the ſelvs to be bound by this *Co* in-good-earneſt, *prided* to called *Presbyterians*, and teined the *vogue*, the oth factions of Leſſe-note be ſubſervient to them. Theſe m rage barbarouſly againſt *diſſentient*; al that refuſe to *obliged* by this *holy Leag* though they had *faulted* no thing

ng, before, against the *Par-*
entarie faction, though they
detrected no impositions
taxes, ney, and, of their
n free-wil, had contributed
neys for the pay of the *Par-*
ment's Forces (especially,
Ministers of the *Church*,
t enjoyed fat Benefices) they
spoil of their Houses, Goods
Revenu's, under the notion
Sequestration, shutting them
, for many yeers, in prison
ey, in the Ships upon the
ver *Thames*, and that, in the
y extreme heat of Summer)
ir cauſs neither heard, nor
e accuſation produced, they
cerat them with naſtines,
atchings and faſtings. This
uelty and *barbarity* the *Par-*
mentaries put in-execution,
delegating autority to
rtain ſelect perſons in every
ounty and City, whom they
Committees.

By

The fruicts of the Covenant.

By the Religion of this Covenant (that I may return, from whence I degreſſed) Sons were taught to purſu, accuſe, and ſpoil their Fathers, Fathers their Sons, Servants their Maiſters, Wives their Husbands (at leaſt wiſe, to deny performance of their *bounden* dutyes to them being *contrarie-minded*.) For theſe conſiderations, many, againſt the dictates of their own conſcience, offer their mouths to the *halter* of the *Oath*, and, at length, whether that they thought themſelvs *obnoxious* to the *King*, or bound by the conſcience of the *Oath*, they *proſelited* to the *Parliament's* party.

Againſt this, many learned at once and religious Men, out of al places oppoſed themſelvs, and by publiſhed Treaties growing up to *juſt* volumes (amongſt

(among'st which the *Judgment of Oxford, an irrefragable Peece, came-forth in Latin*) confuted it, as being contrarie to the Laws of God and man, the *Presbyterians* oppoſing nothing beſides force, and *Club-Arguments*.

By theſe *precurſorie artifices* *plaining* their ent'rance into *England*, with twenty thouſand armed men powred out upon that *Northren* coaſts, the *Scots* enter upon a war in the Parliament's quarel: But having, firſt, ſent Commiſſioners to the *King*, to perſuade with Him, who was inclinab'le enough of Himſelf, That He would be reconciled to His Parliament, and they would propoſe them-ſelvs arbitratours of the Controverſie, whom when the King rejected as unequal Judges, and commanded to look-to their own

The Scots ruſh into England.

own buſineſſes, at-home, they forthwith proclaim a *ſocial* war.

The King, upon this ſtorm provides for Him-ſelf.

The *King*, not-ignorant, that this tempeſt would *peal* upon Him and His party, had *counter-provided* for Him-ſelf, as wel as He could. The Lords and lower Members, who, being driven from the Parliament, and not thinking it their duty, as yet, to relinquiſh the Common-wealth, had betaken them ſelvs to the King's party (the former wherof were abov fourty, together with the *Keeper of the great Seal*, the latter, abov two hundred) did ſeem to transfer the *Parliament* to *Oxford*, where not ſooner admitted to Arms, than to Counſils with the *King*, they, by the King's Autority, hold a meeting, according to the maner of Parliament, there, to deliberat

The Parliament at Oxford.

berat in a more-peacable manner, touching the affairs of the Kingdom, where, nothing was lacking to the power and dignity of a *Parliament*, save the walls, and the place appointed by the *King's* Summons for the holding of the *Parliament*.

To them the *King entirely* proposed this, that as much as in them lay, they would avert the storm, or take-care, it might the more-commodiously be born. Therupon, these persons, by writing, admonish the *Scots* nation, *Not to invade the Kindom and King of England in an hostile manner, nor to violat the Pacification lately ratified.* They pronounce it *Treason, to assail the King by arms; and,* semblably, *to cal into the Kingdom any forren Nation,* with al His advice, *That the Men* (namely, the other Parliament-Men) *sitting,* as-

Write to the Scots.

Pronounce the Members, at Westminster, guilty of high Treason.

as yet at Westminster are guilty of high-Treason, on both accompts. They rais money, like-wise, (what the exhausted Countyes and Cityes, which yet, obeyed the *King*, could furnish) for defreying the Charges of the double war at-hand.

The King sends Marquis Hamilton to *retrive* the Scots.

The *King* commands *Marquis Hamilton*, to keep the *Scots* at home, and not to intrude them-selvs into the affairs of another *Kingdom*, whom, afterwards, (when it was know'n, that he unfaithfully performed his duty to the *King*) flying-over to the *King* out of *Scotland*, under pretext of danger, the *King's Majesty* sent to prison, and

Being deluded by him, He sends the Earl of Mont-Ross.

commanded the *Earl of Mont-Ross*, invested with the title of *General* and *Vice Roy*, to *make into Scotland*, that being *reciprocally* preturbulent at home, they might be draw'n back,

back, from fomenting the *turbulencies* in *England*.

But, theſe things hind'red not the Scots, from purſuing (as I touch't abov) their under-takings: vvho, forthvvith, hold a great part of the *King's* Forces in the Northern parts buſied, from reducing the Parliamentaries, elsvvhere, and, at-the-length, by the help of a body of Engliſh Soldiers (vvhich the *Houſes* provided for their aſſiſtance) they vanquiſh and put them to flight; take-in *New-Caſtel*, and other *Strengths*, vvherby the *King's* affairs decline daily, and, at-length, ſink, victorie, on-all-hands, *lighting* on the *Parliamentaries*.

The Scots hold the Royaliſts in play.

Defeat them.

The King's party declines.

At-laſt, the *King*, (his forces being *ruined*, and his *ſtrengths broken*, partly by means of the *Scots* ſupplying the *Parlia-*

ment with Forces, partly by reason of the Factions growing daily amongst his *Grands* and *Commanders* (that the power of the divine vengeance might appear to every ey; which humane strength, of what kind soever, in-vain withstands) he attempted; first, to go to *London*, and commit him-self to the *Parliaments Loyalty*, and, afterwards, to cast him-self into the embraces of the *English Army*; but, being rejected of both, in a *lubricity* of affaires, upon an adventurous *pitch* of advice, he puts himself into the hands of the *Scots*; the *French Embassadour* (who was, at that time, *commorant* in the *Scots* camp) as also, som *Scotch* Commanders, *undertaking* for his safety, and making equall conditions, with both Nations.

When He had in vain tryed the English.

The King delivers himself into the hands of the Scots.

Herupon

Herupon the *fuid* 'twixt the *Scots* and *Independents* (for, so now the other *Faction* of *Innovators* is called) hertofore, begun, is more largely disseminated, and almost breaks-out into a war.

The *bickering* 'twixt the Scots and English Independents, formerly raised, is farther disseminated.

A-good-while-since, they defrauded the *Scots* of pay, imposed on them a necessity to extort victuals and money; from the Countyes, into which they had moved their camp, & therby exposed them to hatred, they extenuated their merits, derogated from the valour of the Nation, called them *Mercenaries* and *Hirelings*, whilst, in the-meantime, they give them no other *hire*, but *opprobrious terms*. And, now, they press, to have them thrust-out of the Kingdom, by open force, falling to provoke them, and to march against them. Neither durst

The Presbyterians conteining themselvs.

the *Presbyterians* (who were of the same judgment with the *Scots*) stir much to the contrarie, lest they should seem, to have greater regard of the insolencie of the *Scots*, than their Countrey's honour.

The Altercation 'twixt the Scots and English Parliament.

At-length, after long brauls (the *Scots* pretending, *That by the Laws of Nature, Nations, Hospitality, they could not deliver-up the King, who of his own free-will came into their power, to the Parliamentaries*, and the Independents, in the name of the *Houses*, on-the-contrarie part, urging, *That it was not lawful for the Scots, to admit the King into their Army, whil'st they were in England, and fought on the Parliament's pay, much less against the Parliament's consent, retein Him with them*) the *King's* person is delivered into the hands of the *Parliamentaries*, and the *Scots* having received a hundred

dred thousand pounds *sterling*, another hundred thousand being promisſed them, within a yeares ſpace, depart the *Kingdom*, having interpoſed this caution, *yet, that no prejudice* (no, far be it!) *ſhould be offered to the King's Perſon, and that he might be inter-teined into ſom-one of His Houſes, ſo that the Majeſty, as wel-as ſafety, of the King, might be provided for; whence he might be ſollicited by Arguments from both Nations, to ſign the Propoſitions of both Kingdoms.* To this-end, the *King* is received at *New-Caſtle* by the *Parliaments Commiſſioners*, to-weet, four Lords of the higher Hous, and eight Gentlemen of the *Nether*, with a gard of ſoldiers, and is brought to *Holmby*, a Palace in *Northampton-ſhire*, where, He indured a *ſplendid*, indeed, but ſtreict

The Scots having received money, deliver up the King into the hands of the Parliament.

The King is brought from New-Caſtel to Holmby.

ſtreict impriſonment, al, forſooth, being driven-away, that were but-ſuſpected, ever to have favoured the King's party; yea, and his Chaplains, whom in many *Diſpatches* to the *Houſes*, he vehemently importuned.

The Innovatours diſagree amongſt them-ſelvs.

The practiſes of the *Victours* fighting for ſpoyl and Empire, being, now, no-longer, diſſe[illegible]led, they *ſplitted* them-ſelvs into divers names and ſects, al which we, formerly, branded with the ſole tit'le of *Innovatours*, now, we wil divide them into their orders; and, like-wiſe, relate, by what craft, or what degrees, they climbed to the *ſummity* of power.

A Digreſſion to declare the Sects and practiſes of the *Innovatours*.

Innovatours, in the large acception, compriſes, al, ſuch, as were againſt the *King*, and that, under pretext of *innovating*, *projected* a change in the

the antient Laws, either Ecclesiastical, or Civil (and, so, al the *Presbyterians*, which went-about, to change the Church-Government and Liturgie, as, also, the Civil State into an *Aristocratie*, reteining the name of *King*, and a shadow of *Monarchie*.) Also, the more-moderat *Independents*, som of the *herd* of *Anabaptists*, who wish't no National Church-Government might be established, and that had more *pliant se* to *Democratie*, the name and person of the *King* reteined, notwithstanding. But, the chief, whose demerits make them justly obnoxious to the brand of this appellation, were som few of the most rigid *Presbyterians*; but, mostly *Independents* and *Anabaptists*, of whom, *Monarchie* being *root-and-branch'd*, and the name of the

The Presbyterians Aristocratics, and under pretext of Monarchie.

Independents Aristocratics, under pretext of Monarchie.

The Oligarchics went-about utterly, to destroy Monarchie.

King obliterated, ſom of them endeavoured, to erect an *Oligarchie*, certain an *Anarchie*, very many a *Democracie*. Of theſe we, chiefly, ſpeak, having been the *Bel-weathers* to others, and the Prime Authours of *turmoiling* things, and have, now, brought their *initial* purpoſes home to their aims, who, trampling-upon the antient Laws, and thruſting-down thoſe, that lent them their hands, whil'ſt they got-up, and *abuſing* the help of almoſt-al others, have aſpired to the *comble* of the Government.

Theſe are the chief Innovatours.

The origin and arts of this Faction.

This Faction, at the *early* growth of the troubles, ſcarce was diſtinguiſhed by any title, but went-veiled with the mask of *Patriots* and *moſt Religious men*. But it ſedulouſly watched occaſions, to *confound* things, and kindle a Ci-

By which they *confound* things.

vil-

vil-War, puffed the coals, and, forthwith, the war raging, and the ſtate of the Common-wealth turmoiled, endeavoured with al their poſſible might, to *impeach* the compoſure of differences. Hence, they irritated the *King* againſt the *Parliament*, and on-t'-other-ſide, *exaſperated* the minds of the *Members* againſt the *King* every-where, caſting *apples* of contention, and with every blaſt, wrought the Populace to-and-fro into *ſurges*, and *mutinyed* them, as *Demagogues* are wont.

This policy of calumniating the *King*, and by all manner fetches, *accumulating* hatred on their Prince, *taking* ſo wel and luckily, they, firſt, *averſe* the people's affections from the *King*, and afterwards, from peace, like-wiſe. If, at-any-time, they obſerved Propoſi-

They excite war.

Withſtand peace readily to peece.

tions, either ſending *to* the *King*, or ſent *by* the *King* (wherby, probably, the *ſcars* of Contention and War being *skin'd*-over, peace would be reſtored) proſperity of *occurrences* ſetting the *Houſes a-float*, they deſire them, *That, what they had, now, in a manner, obteined by force and arms, they would not ſeek to get by intreaties, and upon conditions*, but, forthwith, fortune ebbing, falling-under a *deſpondencie* of mind, they conjure them, *That they would not, in that condition, think of making a peace, which muſt, neceſſarily, in this their afflicted eſtate, be concluded upon hard terms, that they would not, ſo much forget their care of the honour of Parliament, as to ſeem to do ought conſtreined by fear, or force.* Alſo, by rumours ſpred abroad, and feigned

letters,

letters, and witnesses suborned, they clamour, that, I know not what, machinations, deceipts, and monsters of dangers, lay *conch'd* under the specious masks of amity, conjuring them, by al the bowels of love to the Common-wealth, by the truft, wherby they were engaged, and in long *harangues* & arguments *belabouring* them, they vehemently preſſed them, they would rather hazard the uncertain chance of a VVar, and, then, expect God's (ſo they pleaſed to call it) ſuffrage touching ſo *concernment* a matter, than to ſtrike up a peace with the *King*, upon *treacherous* conditions, and ſuch as were *noxious* to the Common-wealth.

By theſe *artifices*, credulous perſons, and prone to ſuſpition, ad, alſo, and conſcious of their own demerits,

are

are eaſily enſnared; and ſuch hard conditions are obtruded on the *King*, that, without the violation of his conſcience, ruin of his Friends, and and the ſhip-wrack of his Honour, he could not conſent unto them. The *Meſſages* and *Propoſals* of the *Kings Majeſty*, although moſt equal, very often (nigh twenty times) tranſmitted to them, are *vilipended* and rejected.

The-mean-while, they convert the War to their own profits.

In-the-mean-while, theſe good men *ſluce* the opportunity of the War to their own profits, and, whil'ſt they boaſt themſelvs, the *Propugnatours* of the *Public Liberty*, and make *ſemblance* of an-even divine Zele of aſſerting Religion, they *ſcrue* and *wind* themſelvs into very many offices both of gain and power. And, then, more largely *ſpreading* their *roots*, draw others, *ſucceſſivly*

ceſſively, into the conſpiracy; and make ample progreſſes, both in the *Houſes*, and in the *Countryes*. In *theſe*, by inciting the *light* Populace to Petitions, or, rather, by affixing the name of the Peop'le to Petitions (forged by two, or three of their own *Faction*.) And, in the *Houſes*, by applying the Authority of the *Members*, by frauds and *fetches*, to their own *projections*. Which was no-ſo-difficult a matter for them, to do, either early in the morning, or at mid-night, or the *Members*, that were of a different ſenſe, either not appearing, or being ſlip't-aſide, for the procurement of their privat commodities, they lay'd-hold on al opportunitys of voting, and took the *following* occaſion by the *fore-head*; ſo that the *minour* part, but the

Their increaſes.

Unwearied diligence in the Houſes.

the *more*-vigilant, by little-and-little, circumvented the *majour*, but *less*-sedulous. If ought were proposed to be debated in *Parliament*, which, by-no-means, they would, should be concluded, or which they fore-saw a-far-off, would cross their *designments*, *tooth-and-nayl* opposing, either by seeking diversions, or in the heat of debate, casting in scrup'les, they procured, to have the determination of the busines stop'd, til another time. If the greater number of voices carried it against their *sense*, they catch't occasion from som other matter, to pass som other act, which might infringe the *sinews* of the former, and elude it's purpose. If their minds had ought in *projection*, which would create suspition in their adversaries, or they had

no hopes, to cary in a *ful* House, upon pretended necessities, or on *really*-urgent occasions, they took-care to send-away the *Presbyterians*, into the Countrey, who abroad, acting, in behalf of the Common-wealth, *vant-neant nisles*, with wondrous harmoaie of voices, they proposed, what they listed, to be concluded among'st them-selvs.

Neither did they, a-little promote their ends, herin, that they were wont to hold *privat Meetings*, and *State-Conventic'les*, where, conferring, each with other, their opinions, they pre-acquainted them-selvs, what would be-for their advantage, and how they ought to behave them-selvs in public, and what parts each-one should sustein. By holding privat Meetings.

These same *Innovatours*, by these and such like Arts, having,

Having obteined the *Power*, they arrogat the tit'le of *Independents*.

having, now, obteined a competent power, refuse not to be called *Independents* (the name arising hence, for-that they *depending* upon the arbitrement of *no* National Church, nor Civil state, ordered al things belonging to Doctrin and Church-Government, within their privat Congregations) not that they were greatly sollicit o us, as to Religion, many of them, but in-regard that specious profession would open a large door for al sects, wherby the number and power of their Faction might *swel* the higher. By others, also, in way of mockery, they were called the *Brethren* and *Saints* (because they, mutually, called themselvs, so.)

Wherfore they are called *Independents*.

Nevertheless, to-the-end they might the more largely *disseminate* their Sect, and with

personated Humanity, and alacrity of complyance and *obsequencie*, *hank* the good-will of the *majority*, they sollicitously applie them-selvs to men of *any* condition, and by allurements suitable to each nature, *taste their pulses*, promissing to the *Religious*, Reformation of Gods worship, giving the *Preachers* hopes of the Revenues of the *Bishops and Deans*, and of establishing the Presbyterie by law, reserving liberty to godly persons, modestly dissenting; actually *extending licence* to *Schismatics*, *impunity* to Heretics, *baiting* the *ambitious* with Honours and Tit'les; procuring *money* (either on the score of compensation, or arrears) to be pay'd to the *Covetous*; minacing the obnoxious, opening a Sanctuarie to the *Facinorous*; and (to su-

They spread their Sect, far and-neer, by accommodating them-selvs to the dispositions of al men.

They perſu the Obſtinat.

word) they ſaw no man *obſtinately* contrarie to their purposes, whom by *Emiſſaries* and *Spies*, every-where placed, by intercepted letters, by words and actions wreſted to the worſt ſenſe, they brought into ſuſpicion and danger; they admitted none into their protection, but they *encouraged* him in all things, albeit one moſt *blagitious*, and for the higheſt notorieties, infamous. Amongſt which, [illegible] *that*, Speaker of the Lower House, *one good at advancing his own profits*, being *guilty* of bribery, they, by offering him *impunity*, and beſtowing moneys on him, aſſociat to themſelvs, as one that would be, no-whit-leſs-ſubſervient to their intereſts, and (in all *gravity*) by-ſomuch the more *faithful*, by-how-much-the-more-*obnoxious*.

The Obſequious they *patrocinat* in al things.

Under

Under pretence of a new, and (*indeed*) ſpecious Ordinance, (wherby they pretended) as 'twere, to *diſable* the *Parliament*, and reſtore it to its integrity, which they *conſisted-over* with a holier name of a *Voluntarie* ſelf-Denyal) they, principally, *enervated* the *Presbyterians*, and ſtrengthned them-ſelvs. For, by this *Expedient*, it was provided, That no *Member* of either Houſe, after a *prefined* day, ſhold hold any, either Militarie or money-office. Wherby it came-to-paſs, that very many of the rival Faction, were deprived of their offices, wherinto they had thruſt them-ſelvs.

Under the pretext of the *Self-Denying* Ordinance, they elude the Presbyterians.

Beguile them of their *queſtuarie* and militarie Offices.

Hence they *catch* occaſion, to alter, in-a-maner, the whole Civil ſtate, as, alſo, to diſpoſe of the univerſall *Militia*, according to their own beck and

and discretion, after a *new-model* (as they, then, *languag'd* it;) into both which, for the most-part, are substituted the *Candidats* of that Faction. Ney, which is more, neither could the *Independent Members* them-selvs, within-a-while, abstein from the others ambition, somtimes, greedily seeking occasions, when they were wanting, and apparantly turning the more-solemn Ordinance of Self-Denyal, into the practise of *Self Lov.*

Wherinto they thrust themselvs and *partizans.*

New Commanmanders of the Army.

They make *General of the Army*, (having, first, lay'd a-aside *Essex*, as less-agreeable to their *Genius*) *Sir Thomas Fairfax, Lord Ferdinands* Unie, *that remained, son; martial, indeed, but of such a disposition, that he seemed fitter for the exsecution of commands, than to command; and, like a*

Fairfax,

&

dart,

rt, to thirl *with a right-ſure roke, whither ſoever the ſtri-r's hand ſhould direct.* To *Cromwel.* im, with the tit'le of *Lieute-ant General*, but, in place of *Moderatour*, was *Cromwel* djoyned, *who, having imbe-lled, almoſt to a farthing, his atrimonie, and that no very-mple-one, for the* accommo-ing *his fortunes*, bears *a new erchandiſe, upon the* ſcore *of eligion, thruſting him-ſelf as ing-leader and Propugnatour, nto the rabbles of Schiſmatics, nd by their favour was choſen Member of Parliament.* Wil e view him in his lively co-ours, and as he is limb'd-forth (even in *prints*) by his follow-rs. *An egregious artiſt for feigning and diſſembling, who ith eys lift-up to heaven, and is hand apply'd to his breaſt, il invoke the name of God, wil weep, pray, act the penitent,*

until

until he have ſtab'd the party in diſcourſe with him, under the fifth rib. I forbear, to ſpeak of his Ambition, Covetouſneſs, *Surquedry*, which his *Democratic* Companions object againſt him, *with ful mouth.*

Colonels, Capteins, &c. of Schiſmatics.

The reſt, as Colonels, Capteins, and Commanders of inferiour-rank, are, chiefly, choſen-out of the Schiſmatics, or perſons not very *inſenſe* to ſuch. Mean-while upon *Cromwel's ſon-allie*, Kinred, and *Intrinſics*, at the ſame time, the more ſplendid offices in the Army are *collated.*

The diligence of theſe men.

Having, gotten ſo *pregnant* an opportunity, they did not unprofitably waſt the hours; but, in every place, ſedulouſly endeavoured themſelvs, by *traverſing* to-and-fro, by exhortations, by holding aſſemblyes, ever-and-anon, to win-over the affecti-

ons

s of the ſoldiery to them.
whoſe help, now, endear-
to them, they ſucceſs for
m-ſelvs, to the void places
the Burgeſſes (that is) of
Members of the Lower-
uſe. For, the inhabitants
Towns-corporat being up-
chuſing-by-free-Election,
hers into the rooms of
ir dead, or expulſed Mem-
s, they bringing forces and
med companyes, did in-al-
ces, through fear, compel
m, to make their chois of
mmanders, or ſuch, as they,
leaſt-wiſe ſhold approv.
-that, in a ſhort-ſpace, ma-
of this *feather* being cho-
into the *Parliament*, and
Self Denying Ordinance
d-aſide, Civil aſwel as, Mi-
rie, negotiations and offi-
were tranſacted by the
ne hands. To theſe mat ters,
o, as moſt plauſibly *atchie-*
ved,

In promo-
ting their
partizans
into the
Houſes.

ved, that there might *fal* t
accession of popular favo
and good fame, by hired pr
ses and writers *disposited* in
veral places, al their exploy
are extolled with mervailo
Elogies, and in *Mercuries*
triobolarie Diurnals, are o
truded, weekly, on the peop
(greedy of tales) to be rea
Cromwels Creatures on-
sides, ringing forth his pr
ses.

And, by trumpeting-forth their exploits.

When they perceived t
Kings affairs altogether d
sperat, and that, on the Ho
ses part, the victory, now, r
sted secure, they divert the
minds on the ruin of the r
val Faction, as yet predom
nating, to-weet, the *Presbyte*
rian, and endeavour openly
to lessen their reputation, an
by-little-and-little, to under
mine their strength. Which
they easily *effectuat*, by d
vulging

They more-openly fal upon the *Presbyterians*.

ulging pamphlets, in dis- By writ-
race and mockery, of their tings pub-
cleſiaſtical Diſciplin, rayl- liſhed in
g againſt the payment of their diſ-
ythes, the Avarice, *Faſtu-* grace.
ouſneſs and ſeverity of the
resbyterians (eſpecially the
Preachers.) Ney, to-the-in-
ent they might *accumulat*
e more hatred upon their
eads, they *delegat* to them
who, with an over-officious
iligence haſted, every-where,
o bring in ſolitude and cala-
nity) the rigid, and to-the-
eop'le-ungrateful parts of
Reformation; ſuch as were, to
log with their *Covenant*,
uch, as were *reluctant*, to ex- And thru-
act penaltyes, to wipe the ſting them
eop'le of their money, and forth into
(what might inflame the ha- offices in-
red of Poſterity, alſo,) under grateful to
colour of viſiting the *Uni-* the Peo-
verſities, to baniſh thence al P'le.
the beſt-learned. They, every-

By thrusting themselvs into their Assemblyes.

where, *shuffle* them-selvs into the Meetings of the *Presbyterians*, that, by injecting scrupples and *remora's*, their results might vanish into *air*, and them-selvs publicly exposed to derision. This, for a great part, being already performed, they attempt farther, whil'st seeking colours of offences, they wrest the Governments of *Garisons* and *Holds*, out of the hands of such, as had devoted themselvs to the *Presbyterian Faction*; they labour the disbanding of al other armyes and forces, wherwith, almost in every County, they abounded, although but *few*, except that whereof *Fairfax* was General. They pack the *Scots* out of England; the chiefest of the *Presbyterians*, as corrupted with gifts, or affrighted with minaces, they draw over

By extorting Governments of Cityes.

And by disbanding those forces, that were more addicted to them.

By dismissing the Scots.

over to their side, that whether they *openly prevaricated*, or *covertly* (whil'st they bear inscribed in their foreheads, the badges or names of *Presbyterians*, and could *dive* into their *cabals*) they might perform no-less-secure, than effectual service, for the *Independents*. Among'st which, especially, two persons hold the *prime* ranks, *Skippon* and *Marshal*; the former bearing the Office of *Major General* in *Fairfax's* Army; the other, a *Minister*, and the *Presbyterians* Orac'le; who, *guile-mongers* both, and over-attent on their own profits, under the pretext of moderating matters, and reconciling partyes, by *gulling* the *Presbyterians*, not-a-little *promoved* interests of the *Independents*, all under-one-labour consulting their privat utilityes.

By drawing the Ringleaders unto their side.

The *Historian* returns, to pursu the web of his Storie.

The *Parliamentaries* (that we may, a-new, pursu the web of our *narration* a-little interrupted) having, now, gained the *Victorie*, and (which more) the *King*, especially the *Presbyterians*, who hitherto, in *Parliament*, prevailed for number of voices, though there was less-need of the *Army*, to abate the publick charges, and avert the danger, that from the militarie power and faction of the *Independents*, was apparently imminent on their shoulders. In order-to this end, it was long-time, under-debate, and at-length, determined in the *Houses*, That twelv thousand shold be sent over into *Ireland*, and the rest be disbanded, save, only six thousand *Cuirassiers*, a thousand, or therabouts of *Dragoons*, as, also, six thousand *Foot*, which,

The Parliament, the Presbyterians, as-yet, prevailing, orders the Army to be lessen'd.

under

nder the command of *Fair-*
ax, they inordered, to be e-
ually distributed into al the
hires of the Kingdom; on-
his-*policie*, that they might
e in-a-readines, to *suppres*
as they say) *in the herb*, al
mults, in what-ever quarter
ising, that them-selvs, be-
g not in a *plump*, might
ot *project* innovations.

But, herupon the soldiers mutinyed, pretending *sory* casons to-the-contrarie; nd, in upbraiding maner, very many Commanders of he *Army* offering them-selvs, or the composing of these di-empers, but under-hand a-mating them, and *submini-ring* fire-brands to their fu-e; at-length, brake-forth to sedition. Which, when he said Commanders found o succeed according to their Wish, they lay-aside their mask

The soldiers mutiny, their Commanders under-hand applauding them.

The Commanders lay aside their vizard, especially *Cromwel*.

mask (*Cromwel*, first-of-al, who, lately, in the *House*, having invoked the name of God, promised, *The Army would be most ready, to lay down their Arms, at the Members feet, whensoever they commanded them*, ney, farther, 'twas not-long-since, he most deeply professed, *that he would rather burn, together with his family, than the soldiers should mutiny*) openly *asside* with the commune soldiers, putting-out-of office, and *casseering* the Army, an hundred, more-or-less, Colonels, Capteins, Lieutenants, Insigns and inferiour-Officers, who chose-rather, to keep their faith to the *Parliament* inviolat.

Casseering those that adhered to the Parliament.

To rais this Mutiny, they *served* them-selvs of two men selected out of every Regiment, whom they called *Agitatours*.

The *Faction embarqu'd* in this so-*high* attempt, by the agency of Officers, formerly, unheard-of among Soldiers, whom they cal *Agitatours*:

These

These were commune Soldiers, chosen-out of each regiment of *Horse*, and of *Foot*, to hold councils, in the name of the soldiery, determin, what was needful to be don, and by Emissaries sent into al quarters and garisons, to advertise the rest. At-length, possessing rooms in Councils, in-commune with other Commanders of better-note, they *Authoritatively* acted, and having nothing more-frequent in their mouths, than the peop'le's liberty and power, they professedly, endeavoured them-selvs, for the erecting of a *Democracie*, giving name and birth to a *third Faction*.

Who *lay'd-for* a Democracie more-openly.

The Commanders arriving to this *pitch* of boldness, having fetch't the King out of custodie, under *species* of greater liberty, they labour,

They lay hands on the King.

Tickle him with promiſes, and verbal blandiſhments.

to win him to them, by courteous offices, and blandiſhing promiſſes; ſeeming to deplore his condition, as being *tantùm-non* buried-alive of his Subjects, and in his own Palace, no-otherwiſe than in a Goal, kep't from the converſe of al his friends. They *proteſt* (which, with them, is more ſacred, than any Oath) *They would, never, lay down arms, 'til He was reſtored to his Septer, His friends to more-equal cõnditions.* They permit the free acceſs of ſom of his *Chap'lains*, and the exerciſe of Religion in his own *way*. Meſſengers, like-wiſe, from the *Queen*, and frequent commerce of ſealed Letters from the King to Her, is indulged. Anon, the *Royal* Iſſu (that the *King's Majeſty* might ſeem to return to his *His own*, at-leaſt-wiſe, and enjoy the moſt

Indulge many things to the King.

amiable

miable parcell of his King-dom) have leav granted them, to visit their Father, yea, and to play together, in-and-out. The *Camp* seemed, almost, to turn *Court*, whil'st necessary servants flock't to the *King* by way of congratulation, the number of Courtiers daily increasing. But, lest they shold seem, less seriously to deal with the *King*, touching the composing of maters, they frame Proposals, wherby they bore-men-in-hand, *The King, them-selvs, and the Commonwealth were secured, according to equity and conscience, wherunto if the King would consent, they promisd him their service, to restore him, out-of-hand to the comble of Royal Majesty.*

Frame Propositions, wherby they bear-in-hand, to provide for the King, them-selvs and the Commonwealth.

These-same, afterwards, when as being presented to the King, by their Commissioners, they did not very well

Farther mollifie them, in favour of the King.

like Him, they mollifie, and would ſeem *to accommode* them, in-a-maner, to the *King's* mind. Ney, one or two of the *King's* attendants were permitted (as-oft'-as they pleaſed) to be preſent at their militarie councils.

In their Declarations they inveigh againſt the Parliament.

Mean-while, they ſend forth in public *Declarations* and *Remonſtrances*, in diſgrace and deriſion of the *Parliament*, *ſtigmatiſing* them for Covetouſneſs, *Self-intereſt*, Ambition, Injuſtice, cruelty, and demanding their arrears eleven

Accuſe divers Members of High-Treaſon.

of the *Members* of the *Nether* Houſe, and ſeven of the *Upper*, the *ableſt*, and of the contrarie faction, they accuſe of high-Treaſon, and having at-length, exhibited ſom *frivolous* Artic'les againſt them, demand, *That, expelled the Houſes, they might anſwer to their charge*; they crave, ney, command,

command, *that at a limited time, the present Parliament* (by the hopes of which one benefit they fore-saw, they should *endear* the people to them) *be dissolved, and another succeed in their room* (such hopes are wont to fawn on men in miserie) *more just.*

Require to have the Parliament dissolved.

We may not *smother*, how that (to *curry favour* with the People) they *broach't* many profitable things, wherin they always promoted the *Royal Interests*, not-forgetting, *divers times*, obliquely, *sometimes*, also, openly, to *declaim* on the *King's* behalf, and so far, as that the *King*, *Queen*, *and Royal Off-spring might be entirely restored, without which*, they openly affirm, *a solid peace was in-vain to-be-expected.* Yet, so, for-the-most-part, they juggle with conditions annex't, or ambiguous

They, still, make countenance, to act the King's interests.

But, under ambiguous words.

guous words, that they might extricat them-selvs out of these shackles, having maistered (if fortune served) the *Presbyterians*.

But, when-once the *Houses* concluded, That to grant the soldiers demands, would neither be for their interest, nor honour, the Army having now inverted their *Motto, for King, and People*, march against the *Parliament*. On t'other-side, the *Parliamentaries*, with the *Londoners*, prepare for defence, and vote the *King* be invited to *London*.

They march against the Parliament.

Wherupon the Speakers of both Houses fly unto the Camp, and som of the Members.

This-mean-while having prepared for flight, the Speakers of both Houses, with about fifty *Independent Members*, slip-aside out of the *City*, and betake them-selvs, trembling, to the Camp, crying-out, that they were *outraged* by their *Fellow-Members*,

ers, the Cityzens, and certain *Reformado's*, and complaining, *That the same ought to be chastised by arms*, others, in the mean-time, of the *same bran*, remaining within the *Houses*, on-design to inflame things, and *perturb* the counsils of the *Presbyterians*.

The Cityzens, still *feverish* (such, who, presently, after they have had their *hote fit*, begin to grow cold, and fal-a-shaking) the splendid promisses of the Army, as, namely, *to restore the King* (which, now, they entirely longed-for) *to dissolv the Parliament, introduce peace, and public equity*, easily held allured. And, the Countrey-men, who were wont hertofore, in great readiness to run to the *City's* Aid, harboured now *malevolent* affections towards the *Cityzens* at-once and *Members*,

The City and Parliament prepare for a defence.

bers, as thoſe, that kindled th
firſt flames of a *Civil Wa*
and not, yet, diſpoſed t
queuch them, ſeemed the o
ly men, that ſhut their gat
againſt peare, even now, upo
the point of return. What re
mained, but that al falling-i
peeces, the *Parliamentari*
must needs *quail*? The offic
ous *Partizans* of the Arm
ond of that Faction, throug
out the City, ſet-open th
gates, and without premiſſio
any maner of Artic'les, the
moſt ſubmiſsly deliver-u
them-ſelvs to the diſcretio
of the Army.

They *quail*, notwithſtanding, and deliver them-ſelvs to the diſcretion of the Army.

Herupon, ſtreict-way, th
fugitiv Members ere brought
along, with no-ſmal-ſolemn
ty, to their relinquiſhed ſeat
very many of the *Presbyter*
ans ſtealing-away from bot
the *Houſes*, others down
right, *turning-cat-in-the-pa*
and

The fugitiv Speakers, with the reſt, are reſtored to their ſeats in Parliament.

and, (as it usually falls out) *defecting* to the conquering side. From that time, the storie of the mischiefs, they *perpetrated*, is weaved-over-again in those, they suffer. Som *Members of Parliament*, the *Major of London*, like-wise, together-with the principal *Aldermen*, being cast into the Tower, there expiat for their unworthy *timidity* and cowardice, in the cauſs of their Fellow-Cityzens safety, and for their *ferocity* against the King, time was. Seven or eight Lords of the Upper House, being accused of high-Treason, are thrust into prison. Howbeit, the *ardour* of emulation slaking, by little-and-little, and at length quite repressed, and no proof brought against the prisoners, they are dismissed, somthing *macerated* with the *rust* and *squalour* of

The Major of the City, together with som Aldermen, cast into the Tower, and accu- of Treason.

In-like-maner, many Lords also.

They are dismissed *impunè*, being somwhat broken with the nastinesse of a prison

of a prison, which might suffice, to deter others from that sauciness of resisting.

After the *Army* had maistered those two Fortresses of the Kingdom, the *Parliament* and *City of London* (being, now, twice victour (of their *Allies* and *Enimyes*)) they have nothing, farther, wheron to *expend* their care, but, what they might dispatch with leisure enough, to secure and confirm to them-selvs, the power they had gotten. Into the Tower of *London*, forthwith, a Governour and Garison is put, of the *scum* of the Cityzens; but, such, as had ennoblished them-selvs, by their total *mancipation* to the victorious Faction. The former Governour, with the wonted gard, is ejected, on the *score* of this one crime, that he seemed over-much to

A new Lievtenant set over the Tower of London.

pro-

propend-in-affection, towards the *Presbyterians*. The Commissioners (who had the power of ordering, as to militarie-maters, the whole City) as also the Colonels, Cap'teins, and the lowest Officers, *turnout*, to give admission to men of a new *stamp*. Ney, the *Militia* of the *City*, and *Suburbs* is *splitted* into divers parts, to-the-intent-that the seeds of privy displeasure being sow'n twixt the *Cityzens* and *Suburbers*, the Commissioners fain, to hold separat meetings, it might becom the more difficult for the future, to convene for the raising an army.

The *Militia's* of London ordered after a new maner.

But, som-one may think it needless, (for-as-much-as the *Cityzens* had, long-since, lay'd aside their weapons and courages, both) that the *Fortifications*, yet of the City should be

The fortifications demolished.

be demoliſhed, under prerent of peace now reſtored to the Kingdom. And, afterwards the poſts and chains, ſet-up in every ſtreet, are taken-away to the-intent a freeer *egreſs* and *regreſs*, into al corners might be opened to the *Horſe*, and no liberty of *winching* be left the *Citizen*: ſo much-as the *women*.

A certain Democratic made Admiral.

To-the-intent, farther, that they might eſtabliſh their *Signiory* by ſea and land, a certain *Colonel* is made *Admiral* of the *Navy*, a man of principal repute of the *Democratic Faction*. *Fairfax* is conſtituted *Commander-in-chief* (or *General*) not only of the afore-ſai'd Army; but of the univerſal ſoldiery, within *England and Ireland*, (to-the-end he might the more-maturely, and to better purpoſe, provide for the relief of *Ireland*.)

Over the *Militia* of al *England*, as alſo, of the garniſons, *Fairfax* made Chief.

land.) Thanks are given the *Army*, even in the Church, also, by the *Preachers*; by the *Citizens*. like-wise, (after the maner they are wont to expreſs their mirth and rejoycements, with banquets and *luxe*) now, ready with ſumptuous *careſſes*, to intertein the ſame men, they but lately judged, by force and arms to be driven-from their wals. Moreover, a moneth's pay, as an *indice* of lov, is aſſigned them, for their notable ſervice don the *Parliament*.

Thanks given, and pay voted the Army.

In was *toughly* diſputed *pro* and *contrà*, a-long-while, on which patt the *Parliament* ſhold ſtand; *whether the Camp's, or Houſes acts, ſhold be repealed*. As being doubtful, by what iſſu they ſhold choos, to *expedite* them-ſelv's out of theſe ſnares, leſt either they ſhold ſeem, to approv the breaking-

On what part the Parliament ſhold ſtand, doubted.

breaking-up of the Houſes, or the force put upon them, wherby their Authority muſt ſuffer diminution, or the right of flying (the thing, they had, hertofore, condemned in thoſe *Members*, that adhered to the *King*;) one-while, they conclude both, then, either, another-while, neither. However they cam to this *upſhot*, that the *receſs* of the fugitivs, and their conjunction with the *Army*, was altogether-to-be-approved of, that it was of *referrence* to the Public Good, and was no more than they might do.

The flight of the *Members* approved.

With which ſucceſſes, the *Commanders* of the *Army*, and *Bel-weathers* of the *Faction*, being *elated*, thence-forward, a *deep oblivion* of their Friends, *Partizans*, and Fellow-ſoldiers ſeized them. No mention, afterwards, of diſ-

The Faction, now, being on the riſe of the *Wheel*,

ſolving

ſolving this *Parliament*, of ſummoning *another*, of their promiſſes, like-wiſe, wherwith they had ſo often, *impoſed upon* the *King and People*. They *buckle* them-ſelvs wholy now, to the procurement of *their* privat *concernments*, and (what, to-their ſeeming they, already, had-in-*fruition*) to eſtabliſh their *Oligarchie*. forget the King.

The *Agitatours*, too, and al the *Democratics*, no leſs, *evertuat* them-ſelvs, for the diſſolving this *Parliament*, and ſubſtituting a new (*who, under the name of a Repreſentativ, ſhold hav a circumſcribed power, and certain periods of diſſolution*) by more-equal votes of the Peop'le, as, alſo, for the *covert* introducing of a *Democracie*. Som of them inclining to make-chois of an Oligarchie. Others, a Democracie.

Howbeit, both *Factions*, ſecure, now, from the *Presbyterians, equally* machinat de-

ſtructi-

Al alike-infenſe to the Preſbyterian Ariſtocratics, and, alſo to Monarchie and the King.

ſtruction to the *King* and *Monarchie* both. The one cry, to have the *King*, either brought to Tryal, or violently and under-hand, forthwith, *taken-out-of the-way*. The other thought it more policie, to deal *artificiouſly* by fraudulent *ambages*; which, they, thus, deſign, To have conditions of peace caried to the *King*, wherto if he aſſent, He would *abdicat* him-ſelf of the *Kingdom*; if He refuſe, He ſhold be *abdicated* by the votes of others; ad-to-this, He would be accompted *contumacious* with the vulgar, and afford them a more-ſpecious pretext, to go-in-hand with their *black-deſignment*.

Notwithſtanding, Propoſals are ſent to the King, in ſhew of peace, but in truth, to ſeek an occaſion againſt him.

On this *head*, they compaſs in the *Houſes*, that, a-new, not conditions to-be-at-large debated, but) *Propoſitions* and *only-not Mandats*, ſufficiently

Imperiom

imperious and rigid, and, such, being assented-to, He would *dis-crown* him-self, be sent to the *King*. Wherto, although the Commanders of the Army (*Cromwel*, chiefly) had given their votes, in the *Houses*, yet, lest the *King* should assent, in the *Army*, them-selvs were the Cause; as having promised, They would *gain* more equal conditions for Him, or, els, *grant* them; and *made semblance*, *with many good morrows*, that they detested them, as proceeding from the *Presbyterian* severity.

By which artifice the King's Majesty being deluded, He makes answer, that the *Propositions*, in them-selvs, were of such a nature, as that, He could not, either with a safe conscience, or His Honour, *under-write* them, nor were they

The King's answer.

they *accommodat* to the uni-
ting of the ſeverall intereſts
in the Kingdom, and reſto-
ring of peace: appealing ra-
ther, to the Army's demands
as being more-reaſonable
conditions of peace, than any
others, and a ſpecial fit mat-
ter of a *Perſonal Treaty*
(which he *ſouvereinly* deſired
might *ſort* to the wiſhes of
all) 'twixt him and the Hou-
ſes; for which purpoſe, He
requires, that Commiſſioners
might be farther added by the
Army.

Upon which *Cromwel* and others ſeem to appland them-ſelvs

Cromwel ſeemed very much
to applaud him-ſelf, upon
this anſwer, and the reſt of
the Commanders of the Ar-
my, to *erect* their *criſts*, (as,
though, now, by the King's
award, greater Honour was
had to the *Camp*, than *Houſes*)
and, *in-like-ſort*, promiſſed the
King *al offices*.

In-

In-the-mean, notwithstanding, he exasperated *viis & modis*, the minds of other *Members* against the King; and-on-t'-other side, made-*demure-semblance* of shame, for not-standing to their *passions* and promisses, one-while, pleading reverence to the Members, another, the *ferocity* of the *Agitatours*; at-length, he *flinch't* downright, and apparantly *paulted*, interpreting their promisses to a contrarie sens, gave the King *Impressions* of fear from the *Agitatours*, and the whole *herd* of Democratics, as though they men't him a violent death, and that the Commanders of the Army could not *gain-stand* them; again, promissing Him, if-so-be the King's Majesty would make an-escape-out of this imminent danger, when they

But, in-the-mean, incites others.

Gives the King impressions of fear from the Agitatours.

had *ranged* the *Agitatours* into order, they ſhold be able, *ſans ſtick* to perform their engagements.

within-a-while, with-draws him-ſelf into the Is'le of Wight (the place deſigned by the Enimyes.)

Wherwith the King's Majeſty being moved, (in-aſmuch as to *ſuſpect* was more-pernicious, than to be *betrayed*) ſecretly with-draws him-ſelf from the Army (whither His fates led him) into the *Iſle of Wight*, of which, but-lately (that he might be ſubſervient to the *ſcene Colonel Hammond* was made Governour, *a man ſuperlativly dear to Cromwel.* Into his protection he delivers Him-ſelf, thus, of his own accord, caſting Him-ſelf into the nets, the Affectatours of *Oligarchie* had, a-long-while ſpred. From-thence-forth, not *comporting* to be wanting to the Common-wealth, the King's Majeſty writes to the Parliament, who wond'red, whither

whither the King was betaken, sends Concessions, beyond the *hopes* of *all*, and the *wishes* of *many* men, facile, and over-equal, adding, withal, most *sinewy* Arguments, why he could not, in-al-parts, yeeld his assent to the *Propositions*, lately transmitted to Him, from the Houses. Propounds his Concessions, and the Army's demands, to be discussed in a *Personal Treaty* or *Conference*, which, in favour of His People, He vehemently craves, resolving to forego any thing of His own Right, to the end He might, at any rate, *redime* the *repose* of his Subjects.

The King delays not to write to the Houses, sending Concessions.

Upon which He desires Treaty with the Parliament.

The *Candidats of Oligarchie*, were resolved, by *interjection* of whatsoever *obices* and scrupulosities possible, to *oppugn* Peace *re-cimenting* with the King. Hence, therefore,

they take occaſion, to oppoſe four *Demands or Bils*, to the King's Demands, which, as a pledg of truſt, ſhold be granted before, wherunto if the King's Majeſty aſſented, they promiſs to *commence* a Treaty, touching the reſt.

The four *Bils* or *Demands* were ſuch, as theſe.

I. *That it be lawful, for the future, to order the Militia of the whole Kingdom, without the King's conſent, to raiſe what Armyes they pleaſe, al others, under the pains of high-Treaſon, being prohibited to aſſemble, to the number of thirty perſons, without the Authority of the Houſes.*

II. *That it be lawful, for the Houſes, to ſit, to adjourn their Sitting unto what place ſoever, to aſſemble at what time ſoever,*

ver, and at their own discretion.

III. *All and singular the Oaths, Interdictions, and Declarations what-soever, sent-forth-in-Public against either Hous of Parliament, be accompted cassed, and declared void.*

IV. *Whom-soever of the Nobility the King had dignified with titles, from the time, Him-self departed, and conveighed away the great-Seal of the Kingdom, the same be degraded of their Honours.* They require the King's Majesty, to ratifie al these, and to *command* them to pass into Laws; other-wise, they renounce Him.

The Scotch Commissioners oppose themselvs, with the Parliament, and with the King.

Mean-time, the *Commissioners of the Kingdom of Scotland*, who were *commorant*, that-time, at *London*, exhibit in writing their Arguments

againſt theſe Demands, and, afterwards, when, notwithſtanding, they were ſent to the King, before the King, putting-in a *Proteſt*, oppoſe them, *as diametrically oppoſit to Religion, the Crown, and Agreements 'twixt the Kingdoms of England and Scotland.*

The King returns Anſwer.

The King, being *begirt* with theſe *ſtreicts*, whither ſhold He turn, or what ſhold He choos to ſhun? As who, if He aſſent to their Demands, ſhold, by his own ſuffrage *abdicat* him-ſelf of the Kingdom; but, if he refuſed, would be *abdicated* by the votes of others; beſides, He ſhold incur the note of contumacie, and no milder fate, with the Vulgar.

The King wanted not, both *magnitude* of mind, and admirable *prudence*; ſo that He, incontinently, returns anſwer

anſwer thereunto: *Amongſt other difficultyes, wherewith I have, a long-time, ſtrugled, the moſt preſſing, is, That, it, now lyes upon me, to ſatisfie the demands of al* diſcordant *intereſts. Which is thence made apparent, when, at the ſame time, the Engliſh Houſes have ſent me* Propoſitions *to paſs, the Scots Commiſſioners proteſt againſt them; ſo that al my hopes are chok't, maters thus ſtanding, of my gaining that, I ſouvereinly deſire, to-wet, a Peace ſorting-to the deſires of al in-general. Ney, and this, likewiſe, is a Let, to-my ever-ſatisfying the Demands of the Houſes; That, whereas the antient way of paſſing Laws hath been, either by the King's Perſonal aſſent given in the Upper Houſe, or by Commiſſion under the great Seal of England communicated from the King: Wherof*

the former is impossible for m
being in dures; this latter may
hereafter, deceiv them-selv
in-asmuch-as any Concessi
and security, what-ever, gro
ded on a seal made without t
King's jussion, would prov
together slippery and unsu
Like-wise by ratifying th
particulars, I shold not w
strip my-self and my succes
of al Rule to-perpetuity; b
also, what-ever pressures
happen, to be accumulated
the enslaved heads of my S
jects, would be put upon
account, as a fault; which,
much it abhors from the n
Liberty of the Peop'le, and
duty of defending them co
dited to the King, I leav
man to judg. I crave, like-w
the Houses would please to t
with them-selvs, How prep
rous a thing it is, and how
sonant to reason, when

K

King desires a Personal Treaty, they would have the chief Heads of the matters, there, to be debated, granted aforehand.

For these causses; I conceive it, in-no-wise, adviceable, to pass any Proposition, make it a Law, before-such-time-as, in the Treaty, there shal be an agreement upon al.

Nevertheless (wherto My paternal bowels towards my people drive me) I constantly and importunatly crave a personal conference of this nature, in-the-mean, fastening mine eys on heaven, until-such-time-as God shal incline the Parliament to enter upon-ways of Peace. And, it wil be sufficient comfort to Me, that what-soever I conceived, to ly-upon M., as the duty both of a King and a Christian man, I have omitted nothing thereof.

When the King had committed theſe, ſealed (as they were) to be tranſmitted to the Houſes, unto the Houſes Commiſſioners, the *Earl of Denbigh* (with whom the Decrees of the Oligarchics were, now, *abſolute Laws*) requiſts, to have them opened, to the intent the Commiſſioners might be *aſcertained*, what they caried back with them, according as became *Agents*, not *Cariers* (although, even to *Them*, the ſole power of *delivering* the *King* thoſe demands in writing, was committed) interpoſing, as to theſe things, their *faith*, the King ſhold receiv no maner *diſappointment*, or prejudice, therby.

The King thruſt into cloſe cuſtody.

But, aſſoon as, upon the King's reading them over, they learn't the ſecret, that *pinch't* them, nothing *weigh-*

ing

ing their word, they were no-sooner gon-forth of the King's presence, than upon the advice of these men, the *Good King* is thrust into closer Custodie, al his Servants being driven from Him; except som new fellows, and, such as were His enimyes, placed about Him, rather for mocking gard, than attendance; lest any letters, or *scripts* of paper, or messenger shold privily creep-in, or be sent-forth from the King's Majesty, watch is kept, and militarie gards placed, at al entrances, at the doors, and *windoors* of the Chamber.

At length, the Kings Answer being read in the Houses, *Cromwel, Ireton*, and *Other Grandees of the Army, and Assistants of Oligarchie* (who, whensoever, they had learn't, the King was ensnared in their

The Commanders of the Army reduce into order the Agitatours.

their gins, and they had reduced into order the *Agitatours* and the whole *Tribe* of the Assertours of Democracie, one or two, under *species* of mainteining militarie Disciplin, being shot, and others cast into prison) now *vented* the *venim*, they had long *pen't* in their breasts, openly railed against the King, reclaimed in premeditated terms, exhorted the rest of the Members, and framed four *Interdictorie* Votes.

They rail openly in the Houses against the King.

Demand, and obtein Votes against all commerce with the King.

I. *It is provided that the Houses, for the future, shall have no access to, or commerce with, the King.*

II. *That no man living shall have any commerce to and again with the King, unless having, first, obteined leav of both Houses.*

III. *That no messenger, in like maner, nor the least paper, shall be, at any time, re-*

ceived

teived from the King.

IV. *That he ſhold incur the pains of High-Treaſon, that ſhal act to-the-contrarie.*

But, neither could theſe be gained without their arts, and cuſtomarie fraud, no, not in the lower Hous. For, before-that mention was-made of ſuch ſeverity, fourty or fifty Principal men (whereof, at-leaſt, the greateſt part would have gain-ſtood theſe attempts) are ſent-away into their reſpectiv Countyes, as if to levy money for the pay of the ſoldiery, that by ſo much the fewer, for their abſence, *with-ſaying*, and the more-numerous party conſpiring, the matter might eaſily be brought about. Yet, nevertheleſs, that firſt Vote of theſe moſt deſperat perſons, *Touching abjuring the King*, being toughly debated, from

But, ſurreptitious in the Lower Houſe.

from ten in the morning, u
til seven in the evening, h
scarce, at last, found assent
wearied sooner, than *persuad*
but that the chief Oligarch
gave hopes, that nothing
farther cruelty, should be *in*
mered against the King; t
latter three, (when such,
were of a different *sens*, h
with-drawn themselves o
of the Houses, to refresh the
spirits) within the space
half an hour, a few, cr-cu
pact, sitting, still, in their pl
ces, enacted.

By force and minaces in the Upper.

Howbeit, the *Higher Ho*
was more hardly brought in
to this opinion; for, the De
bate there was protracte
many days, until Commissio
ners coming from the Army
gave thanks, in the name o
the Army, to the Lowe
House, for their passing thos
Votes professing, they wou
be

e moſt ready in their de-
ence; the ſame caſting out
inaces, againſt the *Lords*,
nleſs their votes *ſtruck tal-*
es with the Hous of *Com-*
ons-theirs; and, a-while-af-
er, they impel them, being
ackward, with two Regi-
ents, put into the King's
alaces, neer the Houſes of
arliament (under-colour of
Gard for the Honſes; but, in
he hiſtorical truth, for a ter-
our to the diſſenting *Peers*;)
herwith the Lords being
oved (many ſlipping-aſide)
d their Votes to the Com-
ons. Theſe, as ſo-wholeſom
or the whole Kingdom,
Commiſſioners from the Soldie-
y, purpoſely ſent, do ap-
laud, like-wiſe, in the Lords
Hous, who, farther, moſt
deply take-upon them, in the
ame of the Army, *That they*
ould defend al the Rights and
Priveleges

Priveleges of the Upp
Hous.

Cromwel purges him-ſelf of perfidiouſ-neſs.

In-the-*interim Cromwel*, to-the-intent he might caſt ſom ſpecious veil over his *prevari-cation* and *perfidiouſneſs*, tel certain; that he had-it-in-his-heart, to advance the King into His throne and priſtin Majeſty, and alſo beleeved, it would be for the good of th Common-wealth, and on thi *head*, had, often, in prayer ſollicited the Divine Majeſty That he would direct his *de-voyrs* unto this *End*; but, that, upon-a-time, in the middle of his prayers, his voice cleaved to his jaws, and that he was not able to ſpeak, ſo-much-as a word more, and that he lookt-upon this, as an anſwer from God, and thence accompted the King, as *re-probat*, of whom no good could be hoped: *roundly* pro-feſſing,

ſſing, that others might awfully circumvent a deceiver and wicked man (and ſuch they wil have the King to be) by fallacies & diſhoneſt arts.

After theſe things, a *Declaration* is *coyned*, wherin (in the name of the Lower Hous) the *Candidats* of Oligarchie hold-forth the cauſſes, that induced them to paſs thoſe Votes, *Touching no maner addreſſes to the King*. Into this they farce whatſoever calumnies againſt the King, they can *wire-draw* out of His veryeſt animyes, or *conject* by uncertain rumours (and ſuch, as themſelvs had raiſed.) Whatſoever was committed, either under His Father's, or His own Government, by Courtiers, ſervants, Miniſters of State, by the Judges of the Kingdom, or by the Courts of Juſtice, al is imputed to the King;

They ſet-forth a Declaration, wherinto they *force* whatſoever calumnies againſt the King, they can.

King; ney, they are not afrai
to object for Crimes, H
very-*infortunnyes*, or, fathe
God's Judgments, though
was, already, formerly, man
fest, within the wals of t
Houses, that these things we
exaggerated, with no *shad*
of truth, but, onely, to cre
greater *fuid*.

Com-mand, in al Parishes

This infamous *Libel* th
take-care, to have transmitt
into al the Parishes of t
Kingdom, being secure, *y*
none *would* dare, to run-th
danger of answering it, neith
that they could (the Presb
on-al-hands, being watche
set-forth an Answer. Th

Preachers publicly read the-same,

injoyn the Ministers, to o
trude the same, in th
Churches, upon the peop
and set it out, as for th

And *milk* them with promisses,

lives, with words. And, t
the-end they might the-mo
willingly *let-out* their pains t
them

hem, about the ſame time, it
as voted in the Lower
ouſe, *That Tythes ſhold be con-*
ued, the Revenu's of the Deans
derived on the Preachers, not
ithout *ſemblant* ſollicitude
f cheriſhing Religion; ney,
lſo, the Juſtices-of-the-Peace
te every-where commanded,
o compel to the payment of
ythes ſuch, as refuſed. By
eir Emiſſaries, together-
ith their ſoldiers, diſperſed
ro al parts, by Anabaptiſts,
chiſmatics, & Heretics (who
ery diligently *plied* their own
rofits) they hoped, the peo-
le would be incited to ap-
rov that fact of the Houſes,
ith gratulatory Petitions,
nd require ſom *more*-ſevere
uniſhment againſt the King.

By their Emiſſaries, endeavour to extort gratulatorie Petitions from the People

But, it fel-out croſs. For,
t-the-leaſt, three *Apologies*,
within-a-ſhort-ſpace, came a-
road, wherin the King's Ma-
eſty

The King's Majeſty cleared by many Apologies.

jesty is most *Inculently* clear
ed, from their slanders: t
Criminations being, withal
retorted, and the *Factio*
it-self proved guilty of th
crimes, they had fallly imp
ted to the King; and th
with so much light, that n
man was able somuch as t
shew his tongue, to-the-con
trarie. The Preachers coldl
obey their *mandats*. Only-tw
or three congratulatorie Pet
tions, and they signed wit
but few and obscure hands,
al the diligence of this Fact
on are obteined. But, the peo
p'le, generally, murmured, *che*
fed, accused the universalty
of the *Independents*, especially
the soldiers, of *prevaricatio*
and imposture, cursing them
to the pit of hel, afterwards
[there came] Petitions out o
very many Countyes (the
same, that had, always, held-

The Preachers coldly execute their command. But a very few congratulat.

The peop'le universally murmur, and *fume*. They com to petition for setting on foot the Treaty with the King.

on

the Parliament side) wherin
s earneſtly craved, That the
rſonal Treaty with the King
ght be *re-commenced*, that
Army, their arrears pay'd,
ght be disbanded, in-the-
rim, relief might be ſent
Ireland, them-ſelvs freed
om oppreſſions, and in
ainteining the ſoldier from
e-Quarter, for the farther
eining whereof they were
able.

At-laſt, it came-to-ſuch-
ſs, that multitudes of Peti-
ons of this nature, appro-
d by innumerable ſubſcrip-
ons of men, wel-nigh-over-
helmed the *reluctant* Parlia-
ent, the Commanders of the
rmy, the Parliament's Com-
ittees (who had, now, al,
-a-maner, given them-ſelvs
p into the *dientele* of
he victorious Faction) and
he Adherers of the Faction,

in-

The Parliamentaries in-vain gainstanding.

in-vain, in the several Counties, by threats of *Sequestration*, of *Imprisonment*, and *Death*, by *blandishments* and golden promisses, to stop their mouths, endeavouring, as for their lives. Neither ought here, to escape us unobserved the *reciprocal* motions, whether of Divine vengeance, or of popular disturbance; whilst the same *Houses*, whence the first tumults of Petitioners *took their source* against the *King*, themselves, now, complain, that the Parliament's honour, at once, and safety were in danger by the *spontaneous* tumults of Petitioners.

First, the Essex-men,

The *Essex men* were the first, that lead the troup of Petitioners, being a number, before these times, altogether unusual, who were able, to compel unto a grant of their desires, those, they meant, to

prevail

vail with by entreaty. The
rey men follow, whom be-
unarmed, *catching* hold-
a slight-occasion, the sol-
rsil entreat, neer the doors
the Hous, putting them to
t, killing many, wounding
more, and plundering al,
d this with the beck of
Members, and command
their *Officers*. Ney, on the
re of so unheard of a ville-
, the *Cutters* have thanks
ven them by the Speaker of
e Lower Hous, and gratui-
es *inordred* them.

and then, the Surrey-men, whom the soldiers ilentreat.

Under this Tyranny, wher-
they suppress the com-
aints of the Peop'le, gro-
ng under their burden, they
evail *no-more*, but that, in
reater numbers, the provo-
d Countyes came, to peti-
on Who, when they recei-
ed no-whit more remedie,
om the Houses (as deluding
them

them with *cold* anſwers) that they reaped from their vain complaints, from entreaties they fly to Arms. In their Standarts, at-length, they jointly bear (which the deluded *Volge*, e're-while, thought did il-*cotton*) *The Liberty of King and People*, as, namely, the *Kentiſh men*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Coniſh*, *Norfolk*, as, alſo the *Welch-men*, many *Southern*, ſom *Northern*, at-length the *Surrey-men*, like-wiſe, with a more-eager thirſt of revenge, many *Grands*, the combination they had privily entred at London, being detected, *prematurely* joyning them-ſelvs with them.

The Navy revolts from the Parliament.

The *Mariners* caried with the ſame *tide* of commiſeration towards the King, revolt, as, alſo ſeventeen, more-or-leſs, go-over to the aid of the Prince [now CHARLES

the

the II.] having set-a-shore the Parliaments Admiral, *Rainsborough*.

The Scots like-wise, for the asserting their King, as shamefully captiv, into His Liberty and Regal Dignity prepare to arms. and, that, by the Vote of their own Parliament, break into the North-parts with a numerous army, under the conduct of *Hamilton*; but, with the customarie il-fortune, either of the King, or *Hamilton* him-self. But, by what *fatality*, or rather divine decree, shal I say it evened, that, severally, one parcel after another, and by-fits, fel upon the Enimy, as if they men't, to allow them space of breathing, and repairing their strength; so-that it was a task of very smal difficulty, for a *veteran* Army, *wel-appointed* with cariages-of-war,

The Scots, also, to set-free the King, make an Invasion.

Nevertheless the English are separated from the Army.

and al-maner of provision, for what-soever expedition, under the Command of most skilful Leaders, most prest, to oppress, and put-to-rout tumultuarie Clowns rather, than soldiers destitute of arms and necessaries for war, and Commanders too, for-the-most-part, whil'st in divided bodyes they descend into the fight.

Howbeit, *Colonie* (commonly, *Colchester*) of the Essex-men, and *Penbroke* of the Welch (although the former was unprepared to maintein a siege), find the enimy no-smal-work.

The Scots

The *Scots* by their Commanders unskilfulness and cowardice, or (which I would not willingly suspect) treachery, who suffered the *batalia's* of their Army, to be severed fourty miles distance,

are,

are, without-any-*do*, vanquiſhed by *Cromwel*, who, unexſpectedly, *attaquing* the middle battail, puts them to flight, ſcattering a terrour among al, that were ſtragling far-off, killing, and taking many, among'ſt whom was Duke *Hamilton*, and purſuing the reſt quite into Scotland; where *Argyle*, having gathered forces, *occurs* no-leſs a *domeſtic* enimy, than *Cromwel* a *forren*, and, in-a-ſhort-time, reduces them into ſuch ſtreicts, that the Army, which was raiſed by the autority of Parliament, was fain to lay-down arms, and yeeld them-ſelvs to the diſcretion of that Faction; wherupon a Parliament is ſummoned, anew, al ſuch, as took arms, or gave their voices for the *eſpouſing* a war on the King's behalf, being excluded: therein, the Acts of the

laſt Parliament are repealed, the war is declared, to have been unjuſtly undertaken, public thanks are given to *Cromwel*; and *Argyle* (as *Cromwel* him-ſelf glories) ent'red in a privat *ligne*; That he would diligently endeavour the intereſts of the Engliſh Oligarchies, and would noleſs (when opportunity of affairs ſerved) exterminat Monarchie out of *Scotland*, than out of *England*.

Things fadging il on the land, ſom ſhips make a defection from the Prince.

Moreover many ſhips, the *tide turning*, prepare for a defection from the *Prince*, according-to the innate levity of Mariners, longing-after the *patrocinie* of the *Earl of Warwic*, who had *demerited* the Mariners to him by frequent largeſſes, and, for the alluring theſe again into the Parliament's obedience, was made Admiral of a new Fleet; but

but, being environed by the spies of the Oligarchics, and having *don the do*, he not undeservedly received the wonted *guerdon* of al mercenaries, namely, to quit the place, and be *turned up*.

The Members, in the mean, enter into counsil touching Peace.

Whil'st these wars are *atchieved* by the Army, the Members in the Houses, being free'd of the yoke of the Army now in remote parts, as, also, of *Cromwel's*, and seriously bethinking them-selvs, how il the People of the whole Kingdom, would indure the injuries don the King, and in how slippery a condition their own affairs stood, and, *late, with the Phrygians, growing wise* (cross to the mind of the Oligarchics) by the joynt suffrages of both Houses, they repeal the Votes, *Of no maner of access to the King; resolving to commence a*

Repeal the Votes, *for no more Addresses to the King.*

Treaty with the King, for the composing of differences; but, by Commissioners, and that in the *Isle of Wight*. On this employment are sent five Lords of the Upper House; of the Lower, ten Burgesses of principal repute. Propositions to-be-debated in the *Treaty*, are prescribed, al which to have set down *verbatim*, although't, it be besides the intention of the *Work*, perchance the *Reader* will not be offended.

Resolv to enter in a Treaty with the King, by Commissioners.

For-

For asmuch as both Houses of Parliament have been necessitated, to undertake a War, for their just defence, and for the prosecuting therof have bound themselvs in a Covenant, be it enacted by the King's command,

The matter of the Treaty.

I. THAT al and every the Declarations and Proclamations against the Houses of Parliament, or as-many-as have adhered to them, and al Judgments, and Indictments, &c. against them, be accompted and declared nul.

First Proposition.

II. That a Statute be made by the King's *Jussion*, for the abolishing of al Arch-Bishops, and Bishops, out of the Churches of England and Ireland, for the selling of

Second.

their lands and Revenu's; a
also, that the Calling and Sit-
ting-in-Synod of the Divines
be approved by the Royal
assent, the Reformation of
Religion for England and
Ireland, according to such
model, as the Members of
Parliament *have*, or *shal* de-
cree, consultation being first
had with the afore-said Di-
vines. In-particular, that the
King's Majesty grant His as-
sent, that the Act of both
Houses formerly made, con-
cerning the Directorie, as
touching the public celebrati-
on of God's worship through-
out England and Ireland, for
abolishing the antient Litur-
gie, for the form of Church-
Government, and Articles of
Religion, with the Cate-
chisms, the greater & the less,
for the more-religious obser-
vation of the Lord's-Day, for
the

the ſuppreſſing of Innovations in Churches and Chapels, for the enconraging of the public Preachers, to their dutyes, by a juſt reward, for prohibiting of Pluralityes of Benefices, and non-Reſidence to Clergy-men, hence-forth, paſs into Statutes or Laws; that the Kings Majeſty would ſet his hand to the National League and Covenant, and ſuffer Him-ſelf to be bound by the ſame, that by public Act it be injoyned al the Subjects of both the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, to be bound therby, under a penalty-to-be-impoſed, at the pleaſure of both Houſes: that it may belong to the Houſes of Parliament, to viſit and reform the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridg, the Colledes, alſo, of Weſtminſter, Wincheſter, and Eton.

That it be provided by Statute, that Jeſuits, Prieſts, and Papiſts diſturb not the Common-wealth, nor elude the Laws, as, alſo, for the diſcriminating of them by ſuch like *criterion*, an Oath be adminiſtr'ed to them, wherin they ſhall abjure the Pope of Rome's ſupremacy, Tranſubſtantiation, Purgatorie, Image-worſhip, and other ſuperſtitious errours of the Church of Rome; that proviſion be made, for the education of the Children of Papiſts, in the Faith and Religion of Proteſtants; for the impoſing of mulcts on Papiſts, and diſpoſing the benefit therof, at the diſcretion of both Houſes. That proviſion be made, for ſuppreſſing the practices of Papiſts againſt the Common-wealth, for the executing the Laws againſt them,

them, without fraud, and for the ſtricter forbidding of adminiſtring and frequenting Maſs, whether in the Court, or what-ſoever place within England and Ireland.

III. That the power of the *Militia* by land at-once and ſea, throughout England and Ireland, reſide in the Houſes of Parliament ſolely. That it be lawful for them to rais, train as-many-ſoldiers-as they pleaſe; to lead them whither they pleaſe; to levy as-much-money,-as they ſhal think-fit, for their pay, wherby they may *counter-car* inteſtin Tumults, and Invaſions of forreners; and that the King or His Succeſſours ſhal not claim any right therin, for the ſpace of twenty yeers: after the exſpiration wherof, if the Lords and Commons of both Houſes of Parliament, ſhal think Third.

think the safety of the Common-wealth to be concerned, that an Army, whether for Land, or Sea service, be raised,& pay alloted them,& enact the same by their Autority, that such Vote shal have the force of a Law or Statute, even though the King refuse.

If persons, of what quality soever, to the number of thirty, shal be gathered together in arms, and at the command of the Lords and Commons; shal not lay down their arms, that they be accompted guilty of high-Treason, without al hope of obteining pardon from the King.

To these, by-way-of Corollarie, were added som Provisons, Touching the City of London's Privileges, and ordinarie Power of Ministers of Justice in executing sentences given.

IV. That

IV. That, by an Act, the Cessation of Ireland, and al Treatyes, and Artic'les there, made, without the consent of Parliament, be voyded. That the right of prosecuting the Irish War depend upon the discretion of both Houses; That the Deputy and al Ministers, whether of the Martial, or Civil Government, be nominated by the Houses of Parliament; the Chancellour of Ireland; Keeper of the great-Seal, Treasurer, al Officers of the Kingdom, al the Judges, the places, Offices, Honours, Tit'les, Donations of Lands, granted by the King, since the Cessation made, being disannulled. Fourth.

VI. That al honours and Tit'les from the second of *May*, *in the yeer of our Lord-Christ* one thousand six hundred fourty two, (*at what time namely*, Sixth.

namely, the Keeper of the Great-Seal conveighed-away the Seal from the Parliament Houses, together with him-self) be declared nul. No man, like-wise, herafter chosen into the Order of Peerage, shal sit in the Hous of Lords, without the consent of both Houses.

Fifth. V. That the Houses of Parliament rais what money, they please, for the payment of the public debts and damages; and for what-soever other public uses, they herafter shall see needfull.

Seventh. VII. In the first rank of Delinquents, be reckoned (*for, so were Al branded, that had either adhered to the Kings party, or provoked, by any-maner-of means, the Houses displeasure*) to whom no hope of pardon shold be left, but were to be strip't of their Lives and al their Fortunes, with the

Kings

King's consent, [be,] the *Princes Palatine of Rhine, Rupert and Maurice*, three Earls, five Lords, two Bishops, also, as many Judges of the Kingdom, about twenty two Knights (*whos names to rehearse, the* module *of a* compendium, *will scarce allow*;) *but, they were, for the most part, such, as had don the King the most diligent service*;) adding, likewise, al Papists, which had been in arms, namely, the Marquis of *Winchester*; with two Earls, as many Lords, and six Knights, as, also, al, that either raised or fomented the Rebellion in Ireland.

In the second rank, were placed fifty Noblemen and Knights, al Members of the Lower Hous, who, deserting the Parliament, passed over to the King's Party, as, also, al the Judges, Lawers, Clergymen,

men, be baniſhed from th
King's Court, and abſte
from public Offices, and tha
under the penaly of high
Treaſon, loſs of life and For
tunes, that the Judges an
Lawers be *proſcribed* fro
Courts, and their practice
that the Clergy be interdic
ed their Benefices, and liber
of preaching.

Such fil up the third rank, a
had committed or counſille
ought againſt the Parliamen
non wherof ſhal obtein, in
future, the Office of Juſtice
of Peace, or Judg, or Sheri
or public Officer.

To the fourth, are reckone
the commune Soldiers, and a
perſons of baſer-rank, whoſe
fortunes were *narrower* than
two hundred pounds.

Al the lands, and goods o
thoſe of the *firſt Rank*, be pub
licly ſold, to pay the public
Debts

Debts; but of the Members, which, in the new Parliament held at Oxford, pronounced those guilty of high-Treason, which adhered to Westminster, two parts in three of their lands and goods; the moyty of others; of the Judges Lawyers, and Clergy-men, the third part; and the sixth, of al of the *third Rank*, be sold for the fore-sai'd payments. The rest be let-go without *censure*, provided, they have engaged them-selvs in the National Covenant. Al in the *second and third Rank*, after the payment of their fines, the pardon of both Houses being sued and granted, be entirely restored.

VIII. That al offices of the Kingdom, and chief Magistracyes, for twenty yeers, next-ensuing, be collated and constituted, according-to the pleasure of both Houses. Eighth.

IX. That

Ninth. IX. That the new Seal, framed at the Houſes appointment, paſs, by the Kings *ſanction*, into the *genuin* Seal of England, and that no other, heraſter, be uſed: That al Grants and Commiſſions ſealed by this *new* one, remain firm, al being caſſed and voyded, which were granted under the *old*; (*which was with the King*) from ſuch time, as the Keeper of the Seal, the Lord *Littleton*, conveighed it away from the Houſes.

Tenth. X. That al Privileges, Grants, Charters and Immunityes, of the City of *London*, be confirmed with iterated Acts; That the Tower of *London* and *Militia*, be ordered at the diſcretion of the Major of the City, Members, and Common-Council therein. That no Citizen be compelled unto militarie ſervice out of the Li-

bertyes

ertyes of the City, unleſs at the arliaments appointment, &c.

XI. And, *the laſt was this.* Eleventh and laſt.
hat the Court of Wards, with l Offices and Employments, herto belonging, be exterminaed; That all ſervices, like-wiſe, n that accompt impoſed, ceas, l inheritances (*which, formerly, re held of the King by Farmers* Capite, *&c. namely by Knight's-ſervice*) being free'd rom burdens and Charges; fifty houſands, notwithſtanding beng pay'd the King, yeerly, in ompenſation.

Theſe were the conditions of eace propounded by the *Houſe*, for the *argument* or matter of the *Treaty* to-be-commenced, ſo vehemently ſought-after, both by the *deſires* of *al men*, and by the *arms* of very many; nothing changed from thoſe, which being, formerly, ſent to the *King*, whil'ſt, as-yet, He remained

ed

mained at *Hampton* Court, w
not-only rejected of the Ki
but, alſo, of the Army, as be
ſomwhat too unequal. In t
one thing they differed, that
theſe laſt, the *Scots* are uncon
dered.

No conſideration is had of the Scots in theſe.

The *Pacificators* are *veſted* w
no other autority, than to rep
to the King's arguments, and
joyn reaſons, to force His aſſe
having no power, to *ſweeten* a
Propoſition, or alter ſo-much
one little word, ney, not eve
to-paſs-over the *Preface*.

With what Conditions the Commiſſioners for Peace are tyed-up.

are commanded, eſt-ſoons
advertiſe the Houſes, touchi
the King's Conceſſions, and t
procedure of the whole buſine
to tranſact al things in writin
ney, & to debate the *Propoſitio*
in one and the ſame order, n
deſcending to another *Propoſi*
on, before agreement, touchin
the precedent.

Nor was he thought ſuffic
en

Conditions, and Commiſſi-
rs ſhould be circumſcribed
h ſuch harſh Laws, they yet-
re-ſtrictly conclude the very
of the *Treaty*, at *Newport*,
the Is'le of *Wight*, and the
, within fourty days.

The Treaty to be held at Newport.

For, the King being called
th to *Treaty*, liberty is, thus
indulged Him, to go-out of
Caſtel into the more-ſpati-
cuſtodie of the *Is'land*, He,
-wiſe, interpoſing His pro-
ſs, not to depart, any-whi-
, out of the *Is'land*, for
rty days, after the Treaty
elaps't. His Servants, but
y, for-the-moſt-part neceſſa-
for the King's Attendance, or
unſils, are ſent for, and, that,
name, and with great cauti-
uſed by the Houſes, as *Coun-
rs*, *Divines*, with a *Secretar-*
, but not to be *intro-mitted*
o the *ſcene*, or to *ſpeech*,
to ſtand by behind the
hangings

Neceſſarie attendancyes of Servants granted the King.

hangings and in the *tyring-room* so-that the King's single, solitary Self opposed Him-self Politician and Divine, to the most select Politicians and Divines of the Parliaments party in the whole Kingdom.

The admirable prudence of the King in the Treaty.

In carying-on the *Treaty* with such incredible wisdom and Eloquence, the King alone discussed, & repelled the *importances* of al reasons, with such great *lenitude* of granting and indulging, yeelded even-those Demands, which, as too unequal, He had excepted-against, provided they did not wound His *Honour*, nor *Conscience*, that He *rap't* al men into admiration, and which was the task of no-other than a Divine-wit, drew even His veryest enimyes, *malgre* their averſneſs, into His opinion; although, out of duty and danger of their lives, they were bound against their consciences, to continue

e the diſpute; Sure I am, He
t cleerly demonſtrated His
rnal Goodneſs, wherby He
willing, with His own ſole
s, to *redime* His Peop'le from
miſeries of War.

The *Treaty*, for-a-good-while, hotly on, for the *accommo-* of maters, when, lo, the Par- ment have *advice*, that the *arques of Ormond* was arrived *Ireland*, inveſted with the ng's Autority, wherby, being gnified with the Tit'le of *De-*, he might *preſide*-over al *land*, and eſtabliſh a commune ace, on the beſt Terms, he ight; that he might, alſo, rais Army, to deliver the King t of priſon. Letters, touching is affair, are ſent the Commiſ- oners in the Is'le of *Wight*, who e commanded to require the ing, to recal *Ormond's* Com- iſſion, and annul his Autority, which

In the mid'ſt of the Treaty, the Members demand, *Ormond's* Commiſſion be recal'd.

which was too great an *eye-s* to the *Pacificatours*.

In the Parliament they carp at the King's answers.

Mean-while, transactio are reported to the Parliame *by-peece-meal*; where many wi no-less *averse from*, than t King with a mind *propens* Peace, nothing but carp a *peece-meale gnibble* all partic lars, unless they were assente to, in their own terms, and a cording to a prescript form fearing, forsooth, (which so of them have, also, open profess'd) lest, by rend'rin them maisters of their ow desires, He shold leave n farther place for enmity an querel. For, the King assent

The King (unlook-ed-for) grants many things.

ing to many things, beyon al mens opinions, not-only ad mitted the things them-selv but, like-wise, the *punctu's* o words.

To

To the *Preamble*, which related not somuch to public Peace, as to brand Him-self and His with ignominie, He hardly, and not without caution premisted, assents, with this, namely, *That nothing in the Treaty should be taken for granted, unless upon a ful agreement in al things.*

He assents to the *First Proposition*, For the calling in of *Declarations*: to the *Third*, Touching the *Militia*: to the *Fourth*, Touching the *Government of Ireland*: to the *Fifth*, Touching *Public Payments* (provided, those debt's be *audited* and *ascertained*, within the space of two years:) to the *Sixth*, For *cassing* al *Tit'les of Honour*: to the *Eighth*, Touching the *chief-Magistrates* of the Kingdom: to the *Ninth*, Touching the *Great-Seal*: to the *Tenth*, Touching

the *Privileges of London*: to the *Eleventh*, Touching the *Court of Wards*; provided, that an hundred thousand pounds be yeerly pay'd, by-way of *Compensation*.

In al these, He exhibited Him-self an easy prey to Others Avarice and Ambition; and whil'st He went about, to render the Kingdom under more quiet to Others, He suffered it, to be snatch't-out of His own hands.

He gave His assent to al the Artic'les of the *Second Proposition*, except only-one, touching Bishops, and their Revenu's: yet, herin, He was not wanting, altogether, to the desires of the Houses. For, whatsoever did appear, not to have clearly proceeded from Divine Institution, He gives-way, to have, totally, abolished, and so the Dignity of Arch-Bishops

to fal-to-the ground; Episcopal Jurisdiction, also, that-is-to-say, the Dignity of exercising Ecclesiastical Discipline, or *Gubernation*, He suffers to be taken-away; but not, likewise, the power of *Ordination*, standing in the Right of ordeining Priests and Deacons, as being Apostolical.

But, at length, (the *Synod-maisters* and *Pacificatours thirding*, among'st other Arguments, which He was better-able to answer, the *dart of Necessity*, also, giving-hopes, that the *Members* would yeeld to Him, in other things, if-so-be, He would *rebate* of the rigour of His Conscience, in this particular) He condescends, that the Office of *Ordination*, for the space of three yeers, should not be exercised by the Bishops, without the assent of the Presbyteris; yea, that it

ſhold be ſuſpended; until, by twenty Divines of his own *nomination*, conſulting with the *Synod*; aſſembled by the appointment of the Houſes, ſomthing of certainty ſhold be determined, touching Eccleſiaſtical Government, wherto, togetner-with the Parliament, He promiſſed to conſent; in the-mean-time, that Presbyterie be ſettled for-experiment-ſake, He doth not much *gainſtand*.

The *Biſhops* Lands and Revenu's, affrighted with the horrour of Sacrilege, He would not ſuffer to be ſold and alienated-from the Church; nevertheleſs, He permitted them, *To be let-out for ninty nine yeers, paying a ſmal price yeerly, in teſtimonie of their hereditarie Right, and for maintenance of the Biſhops; provided, That after this terme be expired, They*

return to the Right of the Crown, to be employed for the use of the Church; fixedly, in the interim, determining with Himself, being *redimed* by their own Revenu's, to *refund* them for Ecclesiastical uses.

The *Seventh Proposition*, Touching *Delinquents*, in His owne dangers not unmindful of His Friends, He could not confirm by his subscription. But condescends,

I. *That moderat pecuniarie fines be imposed on them.*

II. *That they be prohibited Access to the King, and Court; also, that som of them be banished the Kingdom; but, not under the brand of Treason, neither that they be punished with loss of Life and Possessions; but, with a pecuniarie mulct to be awarded, in-case they shal do otherwise.*

III. *That they be deprived,*

for the ſpace of three yeers, of their Right of ſitting in the Parliament-Houſes.

IV. *That they be brought to tryal, if the Parliament ſhal think fit: and, if they have committed ought againſt the eſtabliſhed Laws of England* (which 't was manifeſt, were on the Royaliſts ſide) *that they ſuffer, according to their deſerts.* He thinking it unequal that any man ſhold be puniſhed, for fidelity performed to Him, and that according to the dictats of conſcience and of the Law of the Land, by a Law *ex poſt-facto*. Nevertheleſſe he was contented, to grant the other Articles of the *ſame Propoſition*, with this *Salvo*, if ſo be, namely, ſuch of the Clergy, as were honeſt, learned, and free from ſcandal, might enjoy the third part of the Benifices, and that ſuch might not be wholy

wholy put from the office of preaching.

The Autority committed to *Ormond* in that very *Article* of time, when He was delivered into Custodie, He cannot recal, unless the Houses and He agree in other maters; if this came to pass, then, (according to His Concessions to the *Fourth Proposition*) He wil be content, the Irish affairs, be managed according to the discretion of the *Houses* onely. In the *mean*, notwithstanding, He writes letters to *Ormond*, wherin He commands him, to act nothing in the execution of that Power, as long as the *Treaty* or any hope of Peace lasted.

During the *Treaty* (that the King's Majesty might not, continually, sustein unequal *parts*, withal, that He might *sound* the *Members*, how they

stood affected to Him) the King exhibits *Proposals*, equal enough in conscience, and such, as would be for the Publick good, to be transmitted to the Houses.

The King, at-length, proposes certain things for Him-self.

First, He demands, *He may have liberty, to reside at* London, *or in What-so-ever of His own Houses, and act at a nearer distance with the Houses, and that this may be don with freedom, honour and safety.* Which demand, the *Propositions* conceded, the *Houses* engage, should be granted Him; but, having, first, *tasted the pulses* of the Citizens, and been encouraged by the subscriptions of almost-al (sure I am, the Best, and, far, the Worst.)

Wherto for, the most part, the Houses consent.

Secondly, the King demands, *He may receiv al the Revenu's, and Emoluments of the Crown.*

Thirdly, He *may receiv a Compensation*

Compensation for the lawful Rights, which the Parliament shal think fit, to abolish. These, like-wise, the Houses, without any great *difficulty*, consented to.

Fourthly, That an Act of Amnestie *or Oblivion passed, the very-memorie of al traverses, which hapned in the heat of the War, may be utterly* deleted. This Demand gained not their suffrages; but, with *Cautels* and limitations, by the benifit wherof, the Houses *adherers* might persecute, in-a maner any of the Royallists.

Things, *almost*, according-to heart's wish, *altogether*-beyond expectation, *accommoded*; the *Commissioners Pacificatorie*, promissed the King, also; but, their *Augurie* deceived them, the *Peace*, which their own minds gave them *phantsie* of; supposing, namely, (as was but-

The hope of Peace shining-upon al men.

meet) that the Houſes would, ſomthing, recede from their rigid Demands, in as-much-as the King, for the *ſmoothing* of them, had cleerly quitted the Rule of both his Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*. Ney, the *Gladſom* hope of Concord ſhone-upon the *pendulous* minds of almoſt-al men, and, undoubtedly, had enſued, had not Factious perſons, who by *clandeſtin arts* had, long-ſince, ſet us together-by-the ears, openly and by an armed party *choked* the wiſhed fruict of the *Treaty*, and given the-*check* to Peace ready, forthwith, to *ciment*. Now, in what maner, they effected it, it will be worth the pains of you *Forreners* to know, and I ſhall relate it with my utmoſt poſſible fidelity.

the Faction baffle,

Whil'ſt the *Treaty* is in *celebration*, that part of the Army, which, having, firſt, *proved* the

In what maner.

ſucceſful

successful *Dye* of War, had marched home with Victorie, take up their Head-quarters, under the command of *Fairfax* (to whom, as an evil *Genius*, *Ireton* had adjoyned him-self) so neer *London*, that they might *reach* it in half a day's march, and *com upon* their unprepared Adversaries, if so-be a sudden occasion should require it. In the *mean*, *Fairfax*, *Ireton*, and the other *Colonels* deport them-selvs submissly in public, give out, *That they would always obey the acts of the Houses*; *That publick Peace would be welcom to them above al others, that being free from the tædium's of War, they might see to their own privat affairs, and after the* surmountment *of so many labours, enjoy repose.* But, in privat (conferring counsils with their *Faction*, which sate intermingled with the *Houses*) they permit

The Commanders of the Army make semblance, that peace would be vere pleasing to them.

Mean-while, they incite the commune Soldiers a-gainſt Peace, and to demand the King to puniſh-ment.

permit in the Regiments, the commun Soldiers and Com-mander's of leſſer-rank, to hold Meetings, and frame Petit on: (wherin they demand, *That the Treaty with the King, might be broken-off, and puniſhment on al without diſtinction,* (craftily *glancing*, the ſame time, at the King's perſon) *the enemies of the Common-Wealth*) and pu-liſh them, alſo, and ſend them abroad in print, to try the affe-ctions of the Vulgar [It's doubt, whether thoſe very-Commanders-of-greater-Rank and Colonels were not the Autours of theſe Petitions, like-wiſe.] Into the ſame mind, by their Emiſſaries (chiefly, *Hugh Peters, a deſertour at-once, and opprobrie of the Mini-ſterie, a buſie, frontleſs, malapert fellow*) *diſpoſited* in al places, they allure the Soldiers, (ſuffi-ciently *ductile*, of them-ſelvs) unto

unto ſpoil and innovations.

Mean-while, aſſon-as they could diſperſe the *riſing* Commons, (of which we made mention, abov) ſtrengthen the Gariſons throughout the ſeveral Countyes, and prepare them-ſelvs for *advance*, al the Soldiery of the whole Kingdom are commanded towards *Fairfax*'s Head-quarters, who, *fluſhing* with Victories, and (very many following the conquering ſide) aſſemble, thither, with increas of numbers. *Ireton* (a report being ſpred, among'ſt the Vulgar, of a *brigue* fal'n-out 'twixt him and *Fairfax*) privatly *immures* him-ſelf in *Windſor Caſtel*, and *anviles* a *Remenſtrance*, in great *equipage* of words, and oſtentation of Language, wherin, in the name of the *Army*, *He contends with, I-know-not-what,* capriccio's *againſt the peace accorded.*

The Soldiers rendevouſed neer London.

Ireton draws-up a Remonſtrance againſt Peace;

and, that, in the name of the Army;

accorded with the King, and His restitution; ney, demands capital punishment upon the King; requires, That the eleven Members, whom the Army, the last yeer accused of Treason, be brought to their Tryal; and, that all the others, that hertofore, adhered to the Houses, when the Speaker, and the rest of the creatures of that Faction, fled to the Army, be excluded the Houses; That the Souldiery be pay'd their arrears out of the King's Revenu, and the possessions of Deans and Chap'ters, to be sold for this purpose, principally, and for the defreying of the public Charges; That a period be set to the present Parliament, a more-equal Way being taken, for electing, in future, the Representativ of the Peop'le, in whos hands the supreme power shold reside; and very many other things of this nature, he demands

minds, in a sufficiently *Dominering* way.

The end of the *Treaty*, now approching (which both the *Oligarchic & Democratic Factions*, that were present in the Parliament-Houses did carefully labour to have *Spun out*, and *puzled* with their *artifices*, to the end the Army might the better, in that *interim*, contract themselves into a *gross*) the *Commanders* of the *Army* having received *advice* from the *Isle of Wight*, and Houses, concerning the whole *procedure* of maters, and an opportunity commodious to their affairs, call a *Council of War*, whither al the Colonels, and inferiour Commanders resort; there, *Ireton's Remonstrance* produced and read, they intertain with huge applaus, as though fal'n down from Heaven, and intitule it, as if approved

Which is approved in a Council of War,

and exhibited to the Houſes.

approved by al, with the terrib'le tit'le *Of the Army*, and, laſtly cauſs it, to be exhibitted to the Houſes, in the name of the *Army & Peop'le of England*, whos ſuffrages if they had asked, ſcarce the thouſand'th man would have yeelded his aſſent; and the reſt would have damn'd to the gallows, the perfidious Autour of the villeny, with all his Retinu, as the *peſts* of mankind.

The Lower Hous, nevertheleſs, proceed to conſider the King's Conceſſions.

But, the Lower Hous took ſuch courage to them-ſelvs, from the very-*exigence* of the times, that they dar'd (having lay'd-aſide the *Remonſtrance*, for-a-time) to inſiſt-on the conſideration of the King's Conceſſions; they were in-hand-with. Which the Commanders of the Army *ſtomaching*, that they ſhold be ſo unworthily entreated, forſooth, by thoſe who muſt acknowledg

al

al the Dignity they enjoyed, as received from them, having sent *additional* Forces into the Isle of *Wight*, they seiz the King, and having conveyed him out of the *Island*, shut Him up in *Hurst-Castel* (*Which oppositly views the* Island, *a most scanty, and by-reason-of the-sea's-surrounding-it unhealthful place*) and withal giv command, for their march towards *London*; the King's Palaces, and Noblemens houses joyning to the Courts of the Houses they garison, the Army being disperced-round-about in the neighbouring places. Hoping, that for fear of this *hardiness* such, as were of a different sens, would skip-aside in lurking-holes (as the usual maner was) and men of their own *Faction* keeping the Houses, they might securely *empatron* their violence under the mask of Parliamentarie

They take away the King out of the Isle of Wight.

They march towards London;

enquarter round about the Parliament.

mentarie Autority, and pass what-soever Votes, or Decrees should be advantageous to their own interests. But, the event deceived their expectation. For, very many Parliament-men, nothing-affrighted-with the *circumsonant* nois of Soldiers, and clashing of arms, being sufficiently fortified (as they persuaded them-selves) with Parliamentarie Autority, in order to consultation meet more-ful, than they were wont.

Notwithstanding, the Members of the Lower House meet; and debate, Touching the King's Concessions.

In the Lower House, they, stiffly, to the day following, debated the King's Concessions (whil-st, in the-mean-time, touching *Presbyterie*, the *Nationall League*, and *Delinquents* (in which particulars the King had not *come the whole length* of the Houses votes) they *weav* scrup'les and *dissemi-nat brabbles*, wherby the *Independent*

pendent *Oligarchics and Demo-cratics* might set the other party at difference, and by long *harangues* wear-away the time, to-the-end the whole Army might gain space, to enter into the City) at-length, they *jump* in this resolution, *That the King's concessions were a meet-ground, for their establishing of a Peace.* Which *sentence* was, like-wise, approved by two hundred voices (scarce fifty persons dissenting.) Wherto, the day following, the *Higher House* readily assents, forthwith, adjourning their House, for a week (til the storm should be, somwhat blown-over.) Commissioners are, incontinently, selected by the House of Commons, who have-in-charge, to certifie *Fairfax* and the *Commanders of the Army*, touching that matter.

They vote that the King's Concessions are a good foundation, for setling of Peace. Whereto the Lords like-wise assent.

This

This displeased the Oligarchics.

This so far *disliked* the *Oligarchics*, that the *Speaker Lenthal* (who was, now, wholly *gon* of their madnesse,) forthwith, cast-out minaces openly in the Houses, *That they would never, herafter, have liberty to com to the Houses, if they did* pertinaciously *adhere to their* sentence. And in-truth, the next day of sitting, certain Colonels, garded with one or two Regiments of foot, together-with a Regiment of *Cuirassiers*, beset al the passages of the Lower Hous, and lay violent hands on the Members about to go-in, that were averse to their mind, namely, fourty of the more-*sage* and knowing Men. An hundred and fifty others, more-or-less, they drive from the Houses, and alow none leav to enter, but such, as they wel knew, would promote their

The Commanders of the Army beleaguer the Houses.

Imprison the Members.

150 others they drive from the Houses.

their Faction. But, som sl'pping by the *Scrutinie*, assoon-as it was know'n, they were ent'red the Houses, and held seats, there, by a *note*, as-'t-were from som of their Friends or Clients, calling them out to discours, being tilled-on towards the door, and in-vain crying-out the *Autority of Parliament*, they forcibly pluck them out of the very-Hous.

Hale som out of the Parliament-Hous.

The imprisoned Members of Parliament, being, many-ways, *vexatiously* handled, are exposed to mockery, and, a-long while, *macerated* with the *squalour* and filthiness of their imprisonment, and among'st these, very many, that in princ-ipal place, as of *General*, *Comm-ander-in chiefe of lesser Armys*, and *Colonel*, had asserted the Parliament's Causs, and performed valiant and faithful servic, receiv this thank, at the up-

Il-entreat the Prisoners.

up-shot. Yea, *Prinne*, that *indefatigable Autor of most vast Writings in the Parliament's defence*, is in the same pickle with others. Herupon, men, every-where, astonished at the inscrutable Judgments of God, *who permitted those men, to be so unworthily treated by the hands of their own* stipendaries, *who* (*Subjects*) *formerly, lay'd bold hands on their King*. But, they *condited over* this, also, with the *fucus* of purging the Houses again, and with the Tit'le of *Reformation*.

The Oligarchic Faction, being about 40. persons, wrest the Autority of the Parliament to themselvs;

Thus, the Lower H. being reduced to a few persons, and they wholy *mancipated* to the Army, or (that I may say *better*) to the principal Commanders of the Army, with whom walking from the Camp to the Parliament and back-again, there are, now held daily *collation of noddles*, and it is, first, determined

determined in the *Council of the Army*, what is propounded to be enacted in the *Houſes* (who, now, on t'other ſide *ſerv under* the Soldiery) the mask of whoſe Autority they caſt over their ordinances.

whom, notwithſtanding, the Soldiers govern.

Of ſo many hundred Members, the number of Perſons, at laſt, aſſembling at this Hous, ſcarce were ſufficient to uphold the name of the *Lower Hous*, forſooth, hardly reaches *fourty*. And, of thoſe alſo, 'tis manifeſt, that not only the leaſt; but, alſo, the worſt number, as in the bottom, and ſuch, as were of the dregs of the *Houſes*, remain. Ney, and a great part of theſe are *Commanders of the Army*. So that, clearly, nothing now remains of the Parliament, beſide the name; even ſom, that deluded with *fucus* of conſcience, had devoted themſelvs

ſelvs to the *Independent* Party, *horrour'd* at ſo grand a villeny, ſhunning their fellowſhip.

They determin of the chief affairs of the Kingdom,

Theſe few fellows are not aſhamed to arrogat to themſelvs alone the power, to determin of the higheſt affairs of England, *Of puniſhing the King; of making and unmaking their Countrey-Laws, of ſubverting root-&-branch the foundations of the Government*; theſe, I ſay, find impudence enough, to arrogat them-ſelvs ſolely the power of determining of theſe things.

Of puniſhing the King.

Confirm the Votes, *For no more Addreſſes with the King;*

The Votes hertofore, made *Touching no more addreſſes to the King* (which were *ſurreptitious* and extorted by force and *unworthy packing*, and repealed by both *Houſes* in ful *Parliament*) are confirmed, anew: and thoſe other, *Touching a Treaty with the King*, nulled.

Annul thoſe, *For commencing a Treaty with the King.*

Eſpecially, that, wherin *the King's*

King's Concessions were voted a meet ground for a future Peace, is exploded, and with derision expunged, as unworthy and by-no means-*Parliamentarie*. In place of the former, new Votes are substituted by this *Junto* of Commons; so that the Government, which before they had wrested to them-selvs by Armes, they enter-upon by votes.

They vote, first, *That al power resides originally in the People.* They premiss Votes reflecting upon the King's Life.

Secondly, *That that power belongs to the People's Trustees, or Representativs* (they would have them-selvs to be men't) *the Members of the Hous of Commons.*

Thirdly, *That therefore, the People's or Commons Votes have the force of Laws, without the consent of the King or Lords*; *Horace's* Law, just,

Quod Plebs sciverit, id Po
pulum teneat.
What the Peop'le decree,
the Peop'le bind.

Fourthly, *That to rais arms*
against the Peop'le's Represen-
tativ or Parliament, and to
make war upon them is high
Treason.

Fifthly, *That the King Him-*
self took arms against the Par-
liament, and on that accompt is
guilty (to the-end they might
seem, to remov the villeny
from their own pates) *of the*
blood shed throughout the Civil
War, and that He ought, to
expiat the crime with His own
blood.

A *Tribunal* of Subjects is erected against the King.

Thus they prepare for a great (which must be attempted by degrees) and (I tremble to relate it) a most cruel villeny. Being possessed of this great power (as great as they listed to take) they are not affrai'd to

to erect a new *Tribunal* of most *abject Subjects* against the *King*; which they name the *High Court of Justice*, that, so, they might gaine Reverence from the *Name*, Over which are appointed an hundred and fifty Judges (that, in number at-least, they might represent the Peop'le) the most factious *sticklers* of the whole Faction, whom they empower to convent, heare, judg, and execute *Charls Stuart* King of *ENGLAND*.

They constitute 150. Judges of their Faction, for this *black-deed*.

Into this number they elect six *Earls* of the *Upper House*, the *Judges*, also, of the *Kingdom*, lately chosen by them. But, the greatest part was made up of *Commanders of the Army* (who, before, had conspired the destruction of the *King*) and the *Members* of the *Lower House*, as were the King's most *heavy-friends*: the rest

Of the Lords.
Of the Judges of the Kingdom.
Of the Commanders of the Army.
Of the Members

of the Lower Hous,

were of the *dregs* of the City of *London*, or the *neighbourhood*. Among'st these, one or two were *Sho-makers*, som, *Ale-brewers*, *Goldsmiths*, and many other *Mechanics*: such, as had *left off pleading*, *Spend-thrifts*, *Banc rupts*, *Whore-maisters* (which notwithstanding, were called *Saints* by the *Disciples* of their *Sect*) very many. Ney, there was not one, that did not hope for *impunity*, for his *depeculations*, Sacrilege, extortion in office, and other high crimes, or els the King's Revenu's, Houses, Houshold-stuffe to be given him, or som gainful Offices to be collated on him, for such a desperat enterprize.

Of Mechanics.

Banc-rupts.

Obnoxious persons.

In the *mean*, no regard, scarce, is had of the *Lords*: and 'twas *vulgarly* thought, they would of their owne accord absent them-selvs from their Hous,

The Higher Hous esteemed as nought.

Hous, as being sore affrighted by so great dangers, except foure or five vassals of the *Oligarchic Faction*. The *Faction* deemed the Autority of these men, would be to them valid enough, for the *corroborating* any enterprize. Neither were their hopes altogether frustrated; but, in the *maign* busines it fel-out, somwhat unluckily. For, but a few *Lords* were wont daily, to be present in Parliament, but, on that day, wheron the Vote, *Touching tying the King*, was caried-up from the Hous of *Commons*, to the Hous of *Lords*, for approbation, contrary to exspectation, seventeen were present, who, al (not excepting those, that favour'd the *Oligarchics*) not-only *detrect* to yeeld their assent, but, reject, like-wise, the Vote it-self, as pernicious, and grounded upon no Laws.

Howbeit, the Oligarchics send their Votes to be confirmed by them,

but in vain.

The Vote is cast-out, thence, as hurtful and unlawful.

Herupon, the Lords al are expunged, the Catalogue of the King's Judges.

Herupon, the *Cutters* grew very hote and *breathed* revenge, for ſo public a brand of infamie put upon them. Howbeit, for-the-preſent, they thought it *ſufficient*, to expunge al the *Lords*, out of the number of the Judges choſen againſt the King.

As, alſo, the Judges of the Kingdom, as avers to thoſe Votes.

And, anon, the *Judges* of the *Kingdom* were put-out of the ſame Roll, for-that, being asked their opinions privatly, about this buſineſs (although, they, very lateſy, through the mediation of this Faction of Innovatours, were, by the Autority of the Houſes, promoted unto-their Offices) anſwered, *That it was againſt the received Laws and Cuſtoms of England, that the King ſhould be brought to Tryal.*

Whom they chuſe Preſident

They appoint a *Preſident* to this Court, who ſhold ad to this Office alike, fame and dignity, namely.

namely, one *Bradshaw* a fogging *fellow of obscure birth, of an effronted impudence, of a petulant tongue*, a man, very lately, of no accompt, even among'st men of his own profession; but a Sollicitour one *Cook, of the same bran, a begarly fellow* (they say, a Polygamite) *that hath run-through a thousand trades and exployts, to earn him bread, and now prompt for any design, on hope of acquiring a little gain.* They consult privatly, for som days, concerning the mater, and form or maner of *perpetrating* the enterprize: where, for the framing the King's *Charge*, one Dorislius *Doctour of the Laws a German, whom whether to cal an Exile or Runaway, I cannot tel*, bestowed the greatest pains. of the Court, and Sollicitour.

Mean-time, the *Presbyterian Ministers* of the *London*- Mean-while, the

Presbyterian Ministers declaim against it.

Churches, almost all, and many others out of very many Countyes, declaim to the contrary; ney, som of the *Independent* party, by Sermons out of the Pulpit, by conferences, petitions, by protestations and Remonstrances publicly divulged, beseech, *That, against the dreadful tyes of so many Oaths, against the public, and privat Faith, backed by* Declarations, *and promisses, against the Laws of the Land, against the more sacred dictats of holy Scripture and Religion, ney, against the good of the Common Wealth, they would not distain their own hands, and the Kingdom with the King's blood.* The *Scots*, by their *Commissioners*, gain-stand, and protest against it. The *States* of the *United Provinces* interpose by Embassadours, use their utmost endeavours, entreating & offering money.

The *Scots* also, protest against it.

The States of *Holland* interpose.

The

The *English Nobility* offer them-ſelvs for *Pledges*, or (if they required it) to anſwer in His ſteed, as being the onely Actours of the miſchief, if the King had don any thing amiſs. The *People* murmur, and repine, hardly refraining their anger, without ſtrength but vain.

The Lords offer themſelvs for pledges, on behalf of the King. The *People* Univerſally murmur

But, al theſe things were to no effect. For, eaſily contemning *theſe*, the *Innovatours* defend them-ſelvs *with pretenſions of God's providence, and impulſions of the holy Spirit*. *Peters* out of the *Pulpit* bids them, Courage! (*an hiſtrionical or playerly fellow of a brazen fore-head, who, being diſgracefully whip't, left Cambridg, and ſince that time, been ayding to the Schiſmatics, an egregious Lyer, an Adulterer, yet, notwithſtanding, a moſt worthy Apoſt'le of theſe men*) telling

But, invain.

One *Peters* out of the Pulpit *pricking* forward the Judges.

them, *The time was com, that the Saincts of the earth ſhold bind Kings and their Nobles with chains of yron* (ſo the profane Knave interprets the holy Scripture) and bids them, *not to doubt, but that the prophecie belongs to them*; in his Sermon ſundry-times calling the Judges *Saincts*, and proteſting, *That they aſſuredly knew, there were five thouſand as perfect Saincts in the Army, as were in heaven with God him ſelf*, and in his Pulpit, with bended knees, feigned tears, hands lift-up, and *in the name of the Peop'le of England earneſtly beſeeching, they would exſecute Juſtice againſt* Charles, *and not ſuffer* Benhadad, *their enimy, to go away in ſafety!* Ney, he moſt inſolently rails, againſt *Monarchie*, and his malitious diſpoſition *raging*, he expounds the ſtorie, wherin

wherin the *Trees, in chooſing them a King, when the Vine and Olive refuſed that Office, under-went the harſher-government of the Bramble.* Telling them, *That Kingly Government was like the Bramble.* With theſe kind of Arguments, he incites and encourages theſe *new Judges*, who, of their own diſpoſitions, raged, but-too-much, againſt the *King*.

Witneſſes and Accuſants cited againſt the King by a Cryer.

Another *Cryer*, alſo, beſides that-ſame *Peters*, was choſen-out of the heralds, who, being ſurrounded (leſt he ſhold be ſtoned) with a troup of Horſe, and Trumpets ſounding before him, cited againſt the *King* any Accuſers, if any knew him guilty of any maner-of Crime: which was, firſt, publiſhed in *Weſtminſter-Hal*, and afterwards, in other places of greateſt concours of the *City of London*.

Before

The King convented.

Before these Judges sitting in their new judicatorie, *most sacred Charles* is brought, *denuded* of three Kingdoms, (most flourishing Ones, had it not been for them;) and now, also, for to be deprived of His Life, which only was left him, without any signs of an uncomposed mind or countenance. The *Charge* is read, wherin He *is accused, in the name of the Peop'le of England, of Treason, Tyranny, of al the Murthers and Rapins, that had happen'd in the War:* many things being added for *aggravation*, they repose al the *weight* of the Accusation on *this, That He raised War against the Paliament* (which, notwithstanding, themselvs, by force and arms produc'd) a huge Company looking-on, and with grones, sighs, and tears deploring the fortune of the *Good Prince.*

Accused.

The

The *King*, having heat'd the *Charge*, with countenance and words atteſting Majeſty, beyond poſſibility of expreſſion, asks theſe new Judges, *By what Autority they did bring to Tryal a King, their moſt rightful King, againſt the public Faith* (which, very lately, was given Him, when He commenced *Treaty* with the Members of both Houſes?) *By what* (ſays He *emphatically*) LAWFUL AUTHORITY? For ſaid He, *I am not ignorant, that there are on foot, every where, very many unlawful Powers, as of Thievs and Robbers in the high-Ways, let them onely declare, by what Autority, they had arrogated this-What-ſoever power to themſelvs, and He would willingly anſwer to the things objected. Which if they could not*, He adviſeth them, *to avert this grievous crime from their own*

Demurs to the Autority of the Court.

own heads and the Kingdom; What-soever they did, He was resolved not to betray the Charge committed by God, and confirmed by antient descent.

Which the Presidents affirms, to be derived from the Peop'le, that chuse the King of England.

The King denyes it.

The *President* rejoyning, *That he was cal'd to accompt by Autority of the Peop'le of England, by Whos Election He was admitted King*; the King replyes, *The Kingom descended to Him in-no wise Elective; but, Hereditarie, for abov a thousand yeers*; *That He stood more apparently for the Libertyes of People of England, by refusing an unlawful and arbitrarie Autority, than the Judges, or any els who-soever, by asserting it: That the Autority and Power of the Peop'le was shewed in Parliamentarie Assemblyes, but, that, here, appeared none of the Lords, who ought, to the constituting of a Parliament,*

to

to be there, and which more is, ſom King ought to be preſent; but, that neither the one, nor the other, nor both the Parliament-Houſes, nor any other Judicatorie on Earth, had any Autority to cal the King of England to accompt, much leſs ſom certain Judges (choſen only by His accuſers) masked with the Autority of the Lower Hous, and the ſame proculcated. Howbeit, He wils them again, *They would, at-leaſt-wiſe, produce this their Autority, and He would not be wanting to His Defence. For-as-much-as, 't-Was the ſame offence with Him, to acknowledge a Tyranical power, as to reſiſt a lawful one,* the *Preſident* often interrupting the *thread* of His ſpeech, and at-length, commanding the Priſoner, *to be taken-away to Cuſtodie.*

Now, the ſecond, and third time, The King convented

the second and third time.

time, the *Best of Kings* is brought to the *Tribunal* of the *Vulgar*, where, the *President*, accuses Him *criminally*, and commands Him, *to answer to the Artic'les objected, unless He had rather, hear the capital sentence.* The King, persists to interrogat, *Concerning the Autority of that Court*; says, *That he less-regards his Life, than His Honour, His Conscience, the Laws, the Libertyes of the People; al which that they should not perish together, there, were weighty Reasons, why He could not prosecute His Defence, before those Judges, and acknowledg a new form of Judicature. For, what power had ever Subjects, to erect a Judicatorie against their King, or by what Laws was it granted? Surely, not by God's, as which, on the contrary command obedience to Princes; not by Man's; nor by the Laws of*

Going about to bring reasons against the Autority of the Court.

our

our Land, ſith the Laws of England injoyn al Accuſations to be made in the King's Name; nor do they indulge any Power of Judging even the moſt abject *Subject, to the Lower (or Commons) Hous. Neither, laſtly, ſhowed this Power from any Autority (which might be pretended) extraordinarie, Delegated from the Peop'le, ſeing ye have not asked ſomuch as every tenth man* (He might have ſai'd, thouſand'th) *in this mater.*

The *Preſident*, ever and anon, as before, interrupting His ſpeech, now, henceforth, very inſolently rebuks Him and bids Him be mindful of His condition; affirming, *That the Court was abundantly ſatiſfied of their Autority, nor Was the Court to hear any Reaſons, that ſhold detract from their Power.* But *What* (ſayes the

The Preſident prevents Him, and very inſolently rebukes Him.

the King) *or, Where, in al the World, is that Court, in which no place is left for Reason. Yes* (answers the *President*) *You shal find that that this-very-Court is such a one. But,* (the King presses) *That they would at-least permit Him, to exhibit His reasons in Writing, which if they could satisfactorily answer, He would yeeld Himself to their Jurisdiction.* Here, the *President* not content to deny, grew, also very angry, commanding *The Prisoner to be taken-away*, who replied nought els to these things, than, *Remember that, 'tis Your King, from Whom you turn-away the ear. In-vain, certainly, wil my Subjects expect Justice from you, who stop your ears to Your King*, about-to-plead His Cause.

The King convented, the fourth time.

Now, the fourth time, is the *King* called to the *Court of Justice*

Justice (shal I say? or *Injustice*;) where, the *President* shining in Scarlet, *most sharply reproves the Kings contumacie*, profusely *praising the patience of the Court. He commands him, now at last, to submit him self to the Court, otherwise, He shold hear the sentence of death pronounced against him.* But, the King stil refuses, to plead his cauſs before them; *but, that He had som things conducing to the good of the People and the Peace of the Kingdom, which He desires liberty, to deliver before the Members of both Houses.* But, they would not vouchsave Him somuch as this favour (scarce wont to be denyed to men of the meanest rank) *lest, forsooth, it should tend to the delay or retardation of Justice.* Wherupon sayes the King, '*T. were better to sustein a little delay of a day or two, than to precipitat a sentence, which would*

He refuses again, to submit Him-self to the Autority of that Judicatorie. He craves leav, to speak with the Members of both Houses.

would bring perpetual Tragedies upon the Kingdom, and miseries to the child, that is yt unborne. If (sayes He) I sought occasions of delay, I would have made a more-elaborat contestation *of the cause, which might have served to protract the time, and* skatch *a-while, at least, an ugly sentence: But, I, wil shew my-self such a Defender of the Laws, and of the Rights of my Countrey, as to chuse, rather, to dye for them, the MARTYR of my People, than, by prostituting them to the Tyranny of the Sword, go-about to acquire any maner of liberty for My self. But, I, therfore, requist this short liberty of speaking, before an ugly and cruel sentence is given, for-that I wel know, 't-is harder to be recalled, than prevented.*

The President, in

But, out alas! the *President*, with the same immanity, He begin,

began, proceeds to sentence, having premisſed a ſpeech, *wherin He aggravats the contumacie of the King, and the* atrocity *of the Crime, he asſerts Parliamentarie Autority, producing examples, both domeſtic and forren, especially, out of* Scotland (how truly, let them see to't) wherin *the* Peop'le *had puniſhed their* Kings: He affirms, *That the power of the Peop'le of England over their King, was not leſs; That the guilt of this King was greater, than of al others, as being one, who, (according-to* Caligula's *wiſh) had attempted, to cut-off the neck of the Kingdome, by a War waged againſt the Parliament.* He commands, therfore, *the ſentence to be read under this form.*

a premeditated ſpeech, uſhers-in the Sentence.

Whereas Charls Stuart, *being accuſed by the Peop'le, of Tyranny, Treaſon, Murthers and Mis-Government, and hath not anſwered*

He commands the Sentence of death to be read.

swered ought for Him self, a being guilty anew, of Contumacy, as wel as the Crimes objected, be the fore-sai'd Charls Stuart *adjudged to death, by the severing His head from His body.*

The Judges, as-many-as were present, rise-up in approbation of the Sentence.

Which being pronounced, the sixty seven Judges, that were present (the rest, amongst whom was *Fairfax*, by reason of the horrour of the villeny, not *comporting* to be, there) at the motion of the *President*, rise-up, in approbation of the Sentence, being lift-up, as't-were, by the conscience of a most desperat *perpetration.*

The Soldiers have away the King,

From thence *His Sacred Majesty* is hurryed away, to be mocked of the Soldiers, for a *proëm* to a most cruel *Paricide* (that He might suffer very many things most like to His Christ,) who, laying-aside al Reverence to *Kingly Autority,*

tority, acted, as-'t-were, triumphs on the Prisoner, with monstrous *barbarity* (by the instigation of the forsai'd *Peters*) crying-out, *Justice, Justice*, as, heretofore, the *Jews*, *The Cross, the Cross.* They spit upon his clothes, as He passed-by: One (as amongst other standers-by, a Colonel, one of the *King's Judges* related, not without commendation of the Soldiers hardiness) defiles His Venerab'le Face with *Spittle.* The smel of *Tobacco*, which they knew, was offensive to to the King, they *whiff* into His mouth, and cast the peeces of their pipes before His feet, as He walked; they impose, likewise, inhumanity on others: such, as, in-way of salutation, bowed, or put-off their hats to Him, as He passed-by, they *bastinado*; ney, one, somwhat more compassionat, than the rest,

mock Him,

and inhumanely handle Him.

reſt, and ſighing out this ejaculatorie prayer (*God have mercy* !) they giv his *fatal paſport*. They intrude them-ſelvs into His cloſet, neither day nor night permitting Him to enjoy ſolitude or the privat conſort even of His own Chap'lain, the acceſs of whom (namely, the *Biſhop of London* only, and that hardly, they allow Him. They keep a-loud laughing at Him being at celebration of Divine Service, after the maner of the *Church of England*; They withhold and buſy Him with bitter ſcoffs and frivolous *whimſy Queſtions*, and diſturb Him while He was preparing for His *laſt*.

The King's Majeſty behaves Himſelf magnanimouſly and prudently.

But, He, with great *preſencie* of mind, turning to ſuch, as ſtood neer, while ſom of the Soldiers bellow'd out *Juſtice*, *Poor ſouls* ! ſays He *for a little money, they would do the ſame*

for

for their Commanders; whil'ſt they ſpit on Him, wiping it off, *Chriſt* [*ſai's He*] *ſuffered more for my ſake*. The Commanders of the Army, Soldiers, and other importunat Anabiptiſts, that came to tempt Him with their *Capriccio's* and *Reaſonings*, He repreſs'd with ſuch valid arguments, in maintenance of His own caus, that He ſtopt the moſt part of their mouths. Scoffs and mocks He with an eaſy contemt, diſſembled, *irreverence* He *eluded* by neglecting it. Yea, in this ſtreict of time, and amid'ſt this barbarous rudeneſs of tròubleſom ſoldiers, with a mind always compoſed to Devotion, betaking him-ſelf to Confeſſion of ſins, pardon of Enimyes, Receiving the Sacrament Reading of holy Scriptures, Godly Conferences, and performing al Dutyes of Piety, amid'ſt the hatred

He prepareth Himſelf to undergo His laſt.

of *men*, He *efforts* Him-ſelf, for to obtein *God's* favour, and repels and over-coms the terrours of death, before they aſſailed Him.

The Judges consult of the maner and time of Execution.

In-the-mean-while, the *Edititions* or *Plaintiff Judges*, holding privat Meetings, conſult of the time, place, and whole ſolemnity of execution. Where, I am aſhamed to relate, howſoever received from very creditable hands, what deteſtable kinds of Death, according to the hatred and cruelty of each one's diſpoſition, were propoſed to be inflicted on condemned *Ceſar*.

Som propounded His head and quarters to be ſtuck on a pole, in al places (which is don to *Trayters*) that, ſo, the ignominie might indure after death: others whiſper, to have Him hang'd after the maner of Murtherers and Robbers.

Som

Som would have Him punished, crowned as He was with his Regal Diadem, and having on His Royal habiliments, for a monument of the People's Power over Kings. At-length, they think it enough to behead Him, upon a Scaffold, for that end to be erected, before the door of *White-Hal*, neer the King's *Banqueting-House*, that in the very-place He was wont to ascend His Throne, and shew the pomp of Sacred Majesty, He might pass to His funeral *Pulpit*; and lay-aside the spoils of Majesty, where He had put-on the Insigns thereof. *This* was the Triumph, *these* the Trophees of exsulting Revenge. And, becauſe they had hear'd an incling, The King would not submit His neck to His Subjects axe, they command the frame should be

provided with hooks and yron ſtays, to bind-faſt his head, and hands (in caſe He ſhold make reſiſtence.)

But, we may not over-paſs in ſilence, among'ſt theſe preparations of Death, how that certain Soldiers, the day before the laſt, offered *Propoſitions*, wherto if He would, at laſt, ſubſcribe, they promiſſed, to gratifie Him with His Life, and Regal Autority; which, having read one or two, He rejects, ſaying, *I'l rather under go a thouſand deaths, than ſo My Honour, ſo My People's Libertyes to proſtitute.*

The King is led-forth to the place of puniſhment.

The fatal day had appeared, when the King, with a mind fortifi d with Innocencie and Piety againſt Death, departed from S. *James's* Palace (now the King's Priſon) going-on-foot, half a mile through a pack, with a cheerful counte-

nance,

nance, as if He had been going to hunting; where, He, often, exhorted the *flowing* Soldiers and Partizans, to go faster, telling them, *That He, now, went before them, to ſtrive for an Heavenly Crown, with leſs ſollicitude, than He had, oftentimes, led His Soldiers, to fight for an Earthly Diadem.*

Being brought into the Banqueting-Hous, about an hour's ſpace, He was at prayers; that, having, now, performed the buſineſs of His ſoul with God, He might leav ſom leiſurable time for dying, to be ſpent with the Soldier. Thence coming upon the Scaffold, which, by reaſon of black coverings, was dreadful to behold, where the Exſecutioners in vizards encounter Him, the block and mercileſs axe preſent themſelvs; neither, yet, do they

affright Him ſo, but that He ſhewed more care of the living, than fear of dying. For, looking-round-about on the Peop'le (whom the liſts and thick-ſet troups of Hors kep't a great diſtance off) and ſeing He could not be heard by them, omitting (as 't-is prob'ble) the ſpeech, wherwith He had purpoſed to beſpeak the multitude, turning to the Officers, and the reſt of the Actours of the *Regicide* He ſpake to them, in theſe words.

Speaking to the Officers and the reſt of the Actors of the Regicide.

I would, now, ſpeak nothing unto you, in this place, were-'t not, that ſom men would interpret my Silence, as an argument of Guilt, and think, I took-on-me the crimes objected, with the ſame *conſcience*, as I ſubmit to the puniſhment with *patience*.

I call God to witneſs of my

my Innocentie (before whos Tribunal I must shortly appear) it never entred into My thoughts, to re-trench the just privileges of Parliament, and that I raised not any Army, before-Such-time-as they had raised hostile Forces against Me; which, from the order of Proceedings, on both sides, and dates of Commissions and Proclamations, wil be clearly manifest to the inquirer. He defends His innocencie.

Mean-while, I acknowledg, and most submissly own God's Justice, which, this day, by an *unjust* Sentence, hath inflicted a *just* judgment on me, for-as-much-as, hertofore, I would noe acquit an innocent Man (*meaning the Deputy of Ireland*) when oppressed by a most unjust Decree. Howbeit, He acknowledges the Justice of God.

With what Charity I embrace my enraged Enimyes, this good man is my witness (*pointing* He pardons His Enimyes.

(*pointing to the Bishop of London.*) I pardon them al from my very heart; and I earnestly beseech the God of al Mercyes, that he would vouchsafe, to grant them serious repentance, and remit this great sin.

Takes pity on the Kingdom.

Yet, I cannot, to My last gasp, but be Sollicitous of the Peace of My Kingdom; which I am not able, at-present, better to consult-for, than by chalking-out the way, both from which you of the soldiery have exceedingly deviated, and by which you must return to sobriety and Peace.

Points at the errours of the Faction.

Herin I perceiv You most miserably out of the way, in that by the title of the Sword, without al-even shadow of Right, You think good, to wrest the Government to your-selvs, and endeavour to establish the Kingdom, not by the Autority of the Laws; but upon

upon the *score* of Conqueſt, which can never have any *accruit* of Right, unleſs uſher'd in by a juſt Cauſe and Trump of War, namely, either for the repulſing of wrongs, or recovering of Rights unjuſtly deteined But, if *more*-proſperous Succeſſes ſhal advance the Victour, beyond the modeſt bounds of *juſt* and *Lawful*, nought hinders but that the Kingdoms, that are erected, both *bee* and be *accompted* great Robberyes, which we read, heretofore, a Pirat objected to *Alexander*.

But, being out of the way, as you are, can you by no other Expedient return into the right path of Peace, by no other counſil (believ me!) can you hope, to divert God's Wrath, than by reſtoring to *God*, the *King*, the *Peop'le*, reſpectivly, ſuch things, as are

Shew's how they may return to Peace.

their dues. You shal giv God his du, by restoring his pure Worship, & Church rightly regulated, according to the prescript of his Word, which hath long since lien miserably convuls't & dis-joynted. And, this a National Synod, duly called, and freely defining, wil best *effectuat*. To the King (namely my Successour) you wil render ful Right, if you restore those things, which, by the clear letter of the Law, stand expressed. Lastly, you wil put the Peop'le in their Rights, and du Libertyes, not by lifting them into the consort of the Throne, and sway of the Scepter; but, by recovering unto the Laws their Autority and the peop'le's observance; to the abrogating of which by the enormous power of the Sword, when as by no means I could be induced, I was

brought

brought hither to under go a *MARTYRDOM* for my Peop'le.

So, His last breath gently dissolving into a most meek prayer, the *Bishop of London* prompts him, *That (if His most excellent Majesty so pleased) He would openly profess, What He thought touching His Religion, not that any one alive could suspect it (of which Himself, at all times, throughout the whole space of his life, had given manifest testimonies) but for Custom and the Peop'le's satisfaction.*

Prof esses to dye a Christian according to the Reformation of England.

Herupon sayes the King, *That He deposited the testimonie of His Faith with that honest Man* (meaning the Bishop) *or els expected defence on this behalf, of all men who wel knew His Life and Profession; namely, that I dye* (sayes he) *in the Christian Faith, according to the Profession of the Church of England,*

land, as the ſame was left me by my Father of moſt Bleſſed Memorie.

Then, looking about upon the Officers, *Having* (ſays He) *a moſt gratious God, and moſt Juſt Cauſe, that I ſhal by-and-by change this corruptible Crown for an immarceſſible One, I both truſt and exſult, and that I ſhal depart hence, into another Kingdom, altogether exempt and free from al-maner of diſturbance.*

Then turning His ſpeech into a ſhort prayer, and ſtooping down to the block, as to a prayer-desk, He moſt humbly bowed-down His generous Neck to God, to be cut-off by their vizarded Exſecutioner. Which was ſuddenly don, at one blow, but ſomwhat great. Thus fel *CHARLES*: thus, al *BRITTAIN* together with Him!

Is beheaded.

Nor

Nor do they think it ſufficient, to exerciſe cruelty upon the living His Enemies deſpoil his headleſs *trunc*, waſh their hands in his gore, dip their ſtaves in it, they offer on price the block cut into peeces, and the ſand ſtained with his blood; his haire, alſo, they expoſe to ſale; they deliver his body, to be embowelled, to a certain *Leech* and Chirurgions of the Army (his own Servants being driven away) moſt infenſe to Regal Autority; who had in command, to *inquire* ſedulouſly (this to them was al one, as if they had been commanded to *pronounce* ſo much) Whether he had not the French-Diſeas, or ſom other malady. But, this villeny a more honeſt Phyſician *quaſh't* (as they ſay) *in the eg*, who, *clanculariy*, thruſting him-ſelf into the *diſſection* of the

The monſtrous Barbarity againſt the dead King.

the Body, related, that the fates had designed him abov the rest of mortals, for a longer life, as was taken on-al sides for manifest by those, that beheld the admirable temperature (almost *ad pondus*) of his Body at once and mind. Ney, that they might strein their cruelty to the *summity* of malice, they do not, a-whit, less doubt to bury the memorie of the King in the same murder, and *devove* His soul to the flames of Hel, and, that, as easily, as they are wont to *canonize* al their *confratery* in the *Calendar of Saints*.

They take away al the King's Writings, lest any thing shold com abroad.

From the *Bishop of London*, having been, a long time kep't in Prison, they take away al the Papers the King's Majesty had delivered him, they ransack his coffers and clothes, and search every corner, lest any papers, written by the

King's

King's hand, ſhold com-a-broad; and, truly, they have depriv'd the world of many ſingular monuments of Piety and Prudence.

But, by Almighty God's eſpecial Providence, to the *exacerbation* of theſe men's envie, and for a witneſs of the King's *high* virtu, a Volume of *MEDITATIONS* or *SOLILOQVIES* eſcaped the darkneſs, a poſthume Work: of which if any man ſhal weigh, in an impartial balance, the weight of the Mater, the elegancie of the ſtyle, the nervs of Reaſon, the ardour of Piety, even *Envie* it-ſelf wil confeſs, He deſerved the Kingdom among'ſt Writers, and, which wreſted-away, by a nefandous attempt, His *civil* Empire, will reſtore Him the *literarie* one.

Notwithſtanding, the golden book of the King's Meditations is com-to light.

None

The huge ſadneſs of the Peo-p'le.

None of the Kings, not of Brittain only; but, alio, al as many as any where ſat on Throne, ever left the world with more ſorrow and *lack*. For, the rumour of His death being ſpred through *England*, the women miſ-carried, men and women fel into palpitations, ſwoonings and melancholie, and ſom, through ſudden conſternation, *exſpired*; the Pulpit rung, every-where, with lamentations, the ſame men, in vain, bewailing him taken way, to whom, whilſt he liv'd, by-reaſon of diffent of opinion in Church-Government, he was not very *agreeable*. Even the litt'e Children (who are not woot to make ſuch things their care) diſſolving into tears, would ſcarce admit comfort. Men of al ſorts, and almoſt of al Sects extolled Him with praiſes, they

compared

compared him to *Iob*, to *David*, to *Solomon*, for *patience*, *piety*, *prudence*. Neither is 't easie for me, in this place, not to los cables, spread sails, and with al my *ingenie*, to lanch through the Ocean of his virtues, although the *module* of a *compendium*, to which my endeavours now *applie*, forbids me this liberty. By a few rays, therfore, and them very obscure ones, I will shew this *Sun*.

A Character of the dead King.

Truly, He was a *Prince* worthy to be numbr'ed amongst the best Princes of al *leading* ages; of great strength of Wit, of greater endowments of virtu; by the suffrages of all, even His veryest enimyes, worthy the Government, if he had not Governed, who, by the confession of al, performed that Great *peece*, to act one man in every place,

to

to hold the ſame tenour of virtu and conditions, the ſame *meen*, in the moſt different (which He experienc'd) fortunes; as if He had tranſmigrated from the torrid into the frigid *Zone*, without any change of the temperature of His mind. Who pleaſed even the unwilling, and, as it were, by a certain charm addulc'd the hatred of many; ſuch, as were His *Enimyes*, he made his *Adorers*, reproches he converted into praiſes; who excell'd in ſuch *high* wiſdom, and ſo many truly heroic virtues, that, through reproches and detraction, he ſhone-forth the brighter.

Whom His Enimyes repreſented for a fool, they found equal, if not ſuperiour, to the moſt ſelect, not only *Politicians*, but *Divines*. Whom they traduc'd as timerous and flexible to al things, of a ſlippery

pery faith and womaniſh inconſtancie, the ſame found they more prompt in battail, than a Soldier, unaffrighted with threats, reproches and dangers, by Impriſonment and Death unſhaken. Whom they affirmed a Papiſt, they ſaw Him ſtrongly confirm the Reformed Apoſtolic Religion, by His writings, and vindicat it, not with the effuſion of his *ink* only; but, alſo, of his *blood*. Whom they accuſed as bloody and cruel, they were induced to that boldneſs of calumniating meerly by the King's clemency; wherto the Rebels promiſſed them-ſelvs too facile a refuge, 'til, by the favour of fortune, being advanc'd beyond the ſphear of pardon, they choſe, rather to deny mercy to a Prince of ſo great clemency, than ask it of Him, now, diſarmed.

Againſt

Againſt whom if any thing (*indeed*) could be objected, ſure I am, this 't was, not any vice of the excellent Prince; but, of the moſt corrupt age, and virtu unſeaſonable and noxious in a time of another *complexion* and diſpoſition; towards the cruel, too much *Lenity*; towards *knaviſh diſpoſitions*, *Candour*; and a rigid *Honeſty* ſcarce granted to Princes, and *Modeſtie* diſtruſting its own ſtrength; and a mind ſo far eſtranged from pride, that he aſcribed leſs to Him-ſelf in the beſt counſils, than to others in leſs-good, as if he gave credence to his enimyes reproches of him.

A great example of living, a greater of dying; whom after the ſame ſort with virtu it-ſelf, being unworthily trea-ted,

—— *in-*

——*incolumem odimus;*
Sublatum ex oculis quærimus invidi.
——*when safe, we hate;*
Ta'n from us, do desire, and envie fate.

The great Assertour of the Laws being, now, don-out-of-the-way, and the frame of the *Government* dissolved, the *Innovatours* subvert every-the foundations of the *Government*, trample upon the Laws at their pleasure, and *impunè* assail the Lives, Possessions and Libertyes of al men. Forthwith, they enact, *That none under the penalty of high Treason, shold pronounce* CHARLS *II.* [Prince of Wales] *KING*; and as-if this were but a smal mater, *That none, under peril of Sequestration, pray for* CHARLS II. *under the name of* Prince, *or* King *of Scotland, or the King's* Eldest Son

The Innovatours *freely* assail the Lives and Possessions of others.

They ordein, that none cal CHARLS II. King, And, that, in their prayers, no mention be made of Him, or of the Royal Progenie.

Son, or for the Duke of York, or any of the Royal Progenie.

The Monarch being taken out-of-the-way, they, also, forthwith, cut the throat of Monarchie: abrogat, also, the Parliamentarie Autority of the Lords.

They abolish *Monarchie*, as, also, the *Lords or Higher Hous*; the *former*, under pretence of *charges* and *danger*; but, the *other*, of *unprofitablenes conjoyned with danger*. The most antient *Kingdom* of *England* they change into a *Popular State*: and command the Major of London to publish the Act: upon his refusal, they *reform* him of his office, and fining him in two thousand pounds, cast him into the Tower, for that he pleaded, *That performance did not pertein to the Office of the Major, but of the High-Sheriff*: and told them, *That, in regard of so many tyes and bonds, upon his conscience, he could not lawfully do it*. Incontinently, they substitute in his place one of the King's Iudges, a *dunstable, thick-skull'd*

The Major of London they *denude* of his Autority.

skull'd fellow: having abrogated (leſt the conſcience of that ſcrup'le ſhold deter others, in future, from putting their commands in execution) the Oath, which whoſoever enters upon any public charge, is bound by the laws to take to the King's Majeſty. The *Common Council* of the City (which was wont to conſiſt of the moſt ſubſtantial and grave Citizens) as, alſo, very many Members they thruſt out of their places, having derived a pretence from the ſubſcription of the former yeer's Petition (*wherin a perſonall Treaty with the King was craved*) ſurrogating into their places moſt *abject* and *raſcally* fellows, many very young, and moſt of *decrepit* fortunes; Others, in regard *they refuſed to be aſſiſting to the new Major, and ſtand by him, whil'ſt he publiſhed the*

Change the Council of the City likewiſe.

Men of their own *gang* being introduced.

the Act for abolition of Monarchie, as namely, the Chamberlain, Recorder and other Officers of the City, they cast out of their Offices, *mushrom* fellows, and such, as were devoted to their Faction, being brought in over their heads. The antient Law made against Sects and Schisms they repeal. Defraud the *Preachers* and Ministers of the Church of their promis'd revenu's (to-weet, the *Deans lands*,) professing, also, That they will *exeem* tender Consciences from the burthen of Tythes, som thousands being yeerly allowed, for their maintenance out of the Kings Revenu, wherby they shold depend upon the *Oligarchics*, and, upon the score of duty, be draw'n, at-length, their pains, as the custom is, being hired to conspire against Monarchie. Ney, they deliberat, touching shutting

They repeal the Law made against Schismatics. Defraud the Preachers of their promised Revenu's.

shutting the Church-Doors, for-a-time, and coercing the licentiousness of the Presbyterians; but, milder counsils taking-place, one or two being *macerated* with the *squalour* and nastiness of a Prison (the mischief, which themselvs, hertofore, by their too much sedulity and *pragging* had procured to others, they now take their turn in experimenting,) and affrighted with the sentence of Death, the rest are *commanded, under penalty of Sequestration, to abstein from Invectivs, in celebrating of Festivals and Fasts, as, also, to acquiesce in whatsoever other Ordinances of the Oligarchics, concerning Ecclesiastical Maters.*

Greater severity, likewise, is threatned them.

From-hence-forth, having no regard of *Decorum* or *Right*, they spare no Sex, no Order of Men, the *Countess Carlisle.*

They Imprison the *Countess of*

of Carlisle, over-unworthily treated, considering her Sex and splendour of her Name, as being one, who, of too great a well-willer, had deported her-self, at-length, as too averse, they cast into the Tower. *Duke Hamilton*, and the *Earl of Holand* (who, to the intent they might consult their own safety, were the first and chief of the Lords, that contributed their help and counsel to the noxious *attentats* of the Innovatours, against the King, but, they repented, alas too-late) and amongst the Royalists *a man truly Heroic, the Lord Capel, a Signal Defender of his Country at-once and King*, by the help of the said *President Bradshaw* (who, being *empurpled* with the Royal blood, knew not how to spare others gore) by the Judgement of the like Court they

The principal men, that had engaged for the King, they in-like-fort, condemn to the Kings axe.

they condemn to the axe. Whom they thought good, they despoil of their Goods and Lands, condemn to banishment; and al these things upon no colour of Law: Ney, it was in agitation, to enact a Law, *To mak it lawful for the Soldiers, Whom-soever they deemed, Enimy to the Republic or Army, to convent the same before a Council of War, and take-off his Head.* They constitute a *Council of fourty Men* (which by an insinuating Title with the *Volge*, they cal the *Keepers and Preservers of the Peace and Libertyes*) in the power of al which, or, at the very lowest, nine of them, the Government of the Commonwealth shold reside; into which Catalogue they admit three or four of the most abject, and to-their-Faction-most-*mancipat* Lords, over whom

They permit the People the *Name* of the Commonwealth; but, contract the *Power* to a few (to-weet, 40. persons.)

whom, with Tit'le of *Lord Preſident*, they ſet-up that-ſame *Bradſhaw*, having two thouſand pounds yeerly allowed him for a Reward of his *Regicide*.

But, yet, *Subſcription is injoyned al, to engage them to approv whatſoever the Oligarchics had acted againſt the King and Kingdom*; which, notwithſtanding, when not-a-few refuſed, they are, nevertheleſs, admitted, on this Condition, *That for-the-future, with any hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, they ſhold, to-their utmoſt, maintein this* Novice *State and Parliament, in the eſtate it, now, was*. Afterwards, they would admit none of the excluded or abſent Members into the Hous, unleſs, by ſubſcribing his name, he approved of their laſt *notorietyes*. Notwithſtanding, they command al, to appear at a

The excluded Members, they admit not, but after ſubſcription to ſtand to their villenyes.

prefined

prefixed day, unless, others being chosen into their rooms, they had rather be excluded *to perpetuity*. Whereupon, some, for fear of Sequestration, and of I-know-not-what damage, which fearful and *half-enraged* persons prophecied imminent to themselves; others, on hope of gain, that might accru to them by the Innovations, as a most foul monument of prevarication adjoyn themselves to the Oligarchic Innovatours, and are admitted unto a share of the danger, and pains, but of the Government, soft! not so.

Under pretext of a Commonwealth, they erect an Oligarchic for themselves. The Democratics Inveigh against it.

They *give-act* to these things under pretext of erecting the Commonwealth, with all speed possible; but, in the *historical* truth, with a purpose to confirm the Government to themselves. Whereto, whil'st almost all others, as *broken* in their *Spirits*, stoop, the *Democratics*, alone,

alone, *gain-ſtand.* Theſe men demand, *That the Repreſentativ-to-be-elected by the equal voices of the Peop'le, ſo often talk't-on, and ſo oft promiſſed, might be called, the relicts of the Parliament-now-proculcated being ſet-a-go.* In writings and conferences they inveigh againſt the Arbitrarie *Domination* of the Oligarchics; the High-Court of Juſtice, Council of State, or Keepers of the Liber-

and tyes, *as being onely milder names of a harſher Tyranny*, ney, *againſt the King's death, as unjuſt and* baſis'd *with no Laws, or juſt Autority.* They clamour, *That the Peop'le had* changed *their Yoke, not* quitted *it; that they had rather liv ten yeers under the ſway of the worſt King, than but-one yeer, under the Rule of theſe men: that King Charls's*

Take arms. *loyns were far lighter, than their little finger* (lo, the force of truth,

truth, which wrings such speeches even from the *nolent!*) at-length, they hast to arms, and the commune Soldiers, especially, the Hors (who, e're-while, for the greatest part, consented with them) being stirred-up & called-forth, here and there, begin to *amass* them-selvs into the form of an Army. But, the *Oligarchics* not-sitting with folded hands, encounter the *dawnings* of occasions, and easily, their Adversaries being unprepared (to-weet, having hopes given them of a *Conference*, and *cajol'd with pretext of ent'ring Capitulations of agreement among'st honest men, forsooth, and such, as were alike-sensed; but, mis-understanding each other*) rout, and being made Prisoners, disarm them; and the principal Autours of the disturbances, being *transfixed* with a *showr* of bullets, and others

The Oligarchics r' encounter.

others more gently punisht, they terrifie al the reſt, from daring in future, to provoke the men in power, with biting truth. The Innovatours, being, now, ſecure of the Government, they provide by an Act, *That none under paine of High-Treaſon, dare to accuſe them of Tyranny, or by word or writing ſpeak, or attempt ought againſt them*; They appoint ſolemn Feſtivals, wheron public Thanks are given to God, for their ſucceſſes, againſt the *Democratici*; that, by this means, mocking God, they might the more eaſily *impoſe* upon the *thick-ſented* Populace, rejoycements for their own miſeries. And, on the ſame day, they are intertained by the Major of the City and the Members at a coſtly Banquet (not without the railings and imprecations of almoſt al the beholders) where,

They probibit by Act, That none ſpeak againſt the Government.

Appoint ſolemnityes,

and

are invited to a Feaſt by the Major of the City and the Members.

where, amid'ſt the miſeries and tears of a great many periſhing with famin (which, at that time, raged) they ſumptuouſly *gourmandize*-it; but, *Fairfax* and *Cromwel* are *regaled* with preſents of gold and ſilver. And, leſt theſe *freſy Cit's* ſhold ſeem to have loſt al their pains and coſts in *crambing* theſe *Rooks*, they beſtow on them a *Park* of the King's, communely called *New-Park*, under pretence, indeed, of requiting their laſt Magnificence, but, in very-truth, that the *Animal's baited* with the ſweetneſs of this *morcel*, might be draw'n-over to their party, and become well-willers to the *new* Government. From-hence-forward, they accompt nothing Sacred or Holy; the King's Houſhold-ſtuff, Lands, Houſes, and the Revenu's of the Church (ſuch, namely, as belonged

Whom they requite, by giving a Park of the King's.

They ſell the King's Houſhold-ſtuff, Houſes, Lands, &c.

belonged to the Deans and Prebends) as-yet, untouch't, and by the Votes of both Houſes to be diſtributed for the uſes of the *novice* Clergy or Presbyterian Miniſters, they either divide mutually, 'twixt them-ſelvs, or ſel them at a low rate to others; that, by theſe arts they, might both complie with their own avarice, and numbers of others being involved in the ſame guilt, might be the firmer *Adherers* to their Faction.

And, not ſatisfied with so many ſpoils;

And, not ſatisfied with the Revenu's of the King, Queen, and Church, the Lands of the Lords and Gentry (theirs namely, who being of a different *ſens* from them, did make far the *better* part of the Kingdom) which they, e're-while, invaded under the name of Sequeſtration, with the poſſeſſions, and goods of al the afore-

afore-fai'd, which they had *rapin'd*; with the infinit-almoſt Threaſures, that for making their Compoſitions & peace, they daily, pay, who, of-late, took the King's party; with an incredib'le *power* of money, which, under the tit'le of Cuſtoms, Impoſitions, and Exciſe (a name heretofore, England would ſcarce have indured) they ſcrape-together; (that I ſay nought of thoſe *ſubterraneán rivulets* of Riches, *Gifts*, I mean, and *Largeſſes*, which, for the *propitiating* of theſe *Money-mongers*, the Suers-for Offices, Informers, *Criminals*, &c. do put into their purſes) they take-no-ſhame, to *flay* the ſo-often-*fleeced* People, by exacting the heavieſt of Impoſitions, namely, ninty thouſand Pounds *per menſem*, for the pay of the idle Soldier.

They burden the People with heavy Taxations.

Ney, not being, now, content with *Ireland*, upon-

point to obey the King, they invade.

with the ſpoils and Sway of one Kingdom, the Iriſh, upon point to obey the King (whom, when they were *Rebels*, very many of theſe men commended, ſure I am, few uſed hoſtility againſt) they invade, promiſing them-ſelvs aſſured victorie over them. And, *Ireland* being conquered, divers of them do not ſtick openly to boaſt, *They will eaſily reduce Scotland and France* (as infeſted with factions both) *and ſhake off that Yoke, the Kings of the earth oppreſs the People withal.* Neither, truly, can any tel, where the cruelty of this Scourge wil *terminat*, where this wave wil break it ſelf, ſave the *Divine Majeſty*, *Who hath ſhut up the ſea With doores, and ſet bars and doors to it, and hath ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, but no further: and here ſhal thy proud waves be ſtayed.* DEO GRATIAS.

THE END.